

## Women Frontline in the battle against hunger

Editor's note: The following article was prepared by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) on the occasion of the International Women's Day which is annually marked on 8 March.

IN THE Gambia, women grow the rice for family consumption. So, every morning, after cooking and doing household chores, Folonka Samateh, a mother of eight children, heads for the rice fields half an hour away.

Folonka used to wade, a baby strapped to her back and mud up to her knees, through a mosquito-infested swamp to reach the paddies. Not any more: the villagers have built bridges and causeways for easy access, while Folonka and other village women are learning more efficient farming methods. All this is happening through a food-for-work project assisted by WFP and implemented by a non-governmental organisation.

For millions of poor women across the world, WFP's food aid is a stepping stone to a better life. In 1989, the Programme allocated US\$323 million to projects that directly involve and benefit women. This makes WFP the largest source of funds in the United Nations system for projects reaching poor, low-income, needy, unskilled and destitute women.

Women of the farming families who are involved in the implementation of WFP-assisted Agricultural Highland Regions Development Project also receive food aid for their work on the farms and at the state-owned fruit-tree and forestry seedling production nurseries. During 1990 WFP is expected to extend its food assistance to cover, among other target groups, the Women trainees of the social development centres which are situated in the rural parts of Jordan. The immediate and long-term objectives of the food aid to these women are to import to them vocational skills for engaging in income-generating activities and as a result of training them in a variety of vocations, to become active participants in the social and economic development of the country.

### More jobs for women

A large share of WFP aid is channelled through food-for-work projects reaching the very poor, the hungry and the unemployed - most of whom are women. Traditionally responsible for the family's needs, women are often more interested than men in working for food: it is an added income that women can control more directly than money and use promptly for the family welfare.

In some countries - Lesotho, India and Bangladesh, for example - from 50 to 90 per cent of the labourers in WFP-assisted food-for-work projects are women. Many are landless peasants who could not find other employment during the slack season.

The thousands of women building rural roads and growing trees in nurseries at a food-for-work scheme in Lesotho are unskilled, landless peasants from the mountains. In this landlocked country where many men migrate to South Africa, employ-

ment for women is a pressing need.

### Money-earning skills

Food aid can be used as an incentive to attend courses or as compensation for the time of trainees. In Syria, young women receive food rations while learn-

are even higher. Recognising this reality, a WFP-assisted project to improve the nutrition of vulnerable groups in Cape Verde specifically targets women heads of household, whose families are the most destitute.

### Mills and potable water

money to purchase grinding mills. It would take five hours to grind by hand the grain that a mill can grind in five minutes.

In bush villages in Burkina Faso, once the women have bought the mill, the villagers turn out for a day of collective work. Singing while they work, they build a mud hut to house

ured. The health officials also report the positive effect food aid has had on the immunisation and tuberculosis programmes.

### Equality in education

When you educate a woman, you educate a nation, says a proverb. Yet, in spite of wide efforts, women's education still lags behind men's. The majority of the illiterate are women, school enrollment of girls is lower than boys', and young women are still a minority in high schools and universities. Food aid can help.

The Gayaza High School for Girls, in Uganda, was one of the first girls' boarding schools in East Africa. Long before WFP assistance to the school started, its students were involved in farming, on the basis that Ugandan women have always been involved in agriculture. To help the recovery of agriculture in war-torn Uganda, WFP supports with food aid 197 senior secondary schools, including the Gayaza High School, 93 teacher training colleges and 37 technical schools where students engage in farming.

### Helping women farmers grow more food

Especially in Africa, women are the key to household food security. African women account for nearly half of the agricultural labour force and are mostly involved in producing subsistence food. Women undertake a large share of food production work: planting, weeding and hoeing, harvesting, storage, marketing and food processing (husking, grinding, pounding, smoking, drying, etc.).

Thus, when food aid helps women farmers grow more food with more efficient farming methods it has a positive effect on the family's nutrition and wellbeing.

In rural Benin, where male migration to large towns and abroad leaves women increasingly in charge of food production, WFP has assisted women co-operatives for food processing and marketing. More than 5,000 women in 200 groups work in processing cassava, making karite and extracting groundnut and palm oil.

In Uganda, a sub-project for dairy development has trained more than 100 women farmers in animal husbandry and multiplied Friesian cows. Since the first female calf born in 1988, away after weaning and sent to another woman, the project should eventually become self-sustaining.

### Food aid works for women

Food aid can do much for women than provide protein and carbohydrates. It can help women build a better life for themselves and their families: in this way it helps women's central role in the struggle to end hunger.



Rural women in Burundi learning grassroot development

ing to weave rugs, and so do poor Jamaican women learning to be hairdressers, beauticians, hotel staff, or other tourism-related skills.

Helping women earn an income is a key step in the battle against hunger. Women are crucial to household food security because of the food they grow and the food they buy: there is a direct relationship between what a woman earns and what the family eats. Studies have shown that women beneficiaries in the Philippines spend a large share of the additional income to improve the family diet and pay for children's education.

Earning more money is especially important for single mothers - at least one-third of households in the developing world are headed by a woman, and most of these families live in dire poverty. In many countries, because of male migration to large cities or abroad, these rates

the mill. For this work, the villagers receive food rations which are pooled into a collective meal, the 'popote'.

### The health of pregnant women

Distributed through health centres, food rations help women - many in the Third World are chronically anaemic - to overcome nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy and lactancy. In Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania, for example, WFP family food rations are given to women when they come to rural health clinics for checkups.

In Swaziland, public health officials noted that attendance at local health clinics rose noticeably in response to the monthly food distribution. At the centres, pregnant women are tested for anaemia while their babies and children are weighed and meas-

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# The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

Amman, 15-21 March 1990

اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

Vol: 1 No: 9

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## The World Paper

### THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

March marks Mikhail Gorbachev's fifth year at the helm in the Soviet Union. The only thing that can't be said about his tumultuous, revolutionary reign is that it hasn't been interesting. His attempts to waken a slumbering Soviet Union have, in just five years, had profound effects on all five continents.

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## JUST to hold conference on 'Images of Nursing'

AMMAN(Star)-The Jordan Uni-  
versity of Science and Technology  
(JUST) will next May hold  
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on "Images of Nursing" which  
will aim at combating the short-  
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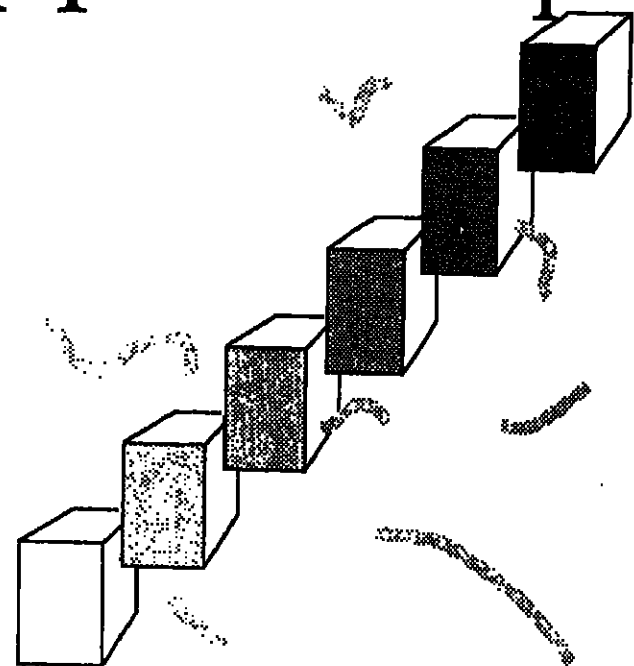
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## Focus on Parliament

By Ahmad Al Husban

● The House has not yet decided whether it will discuss the Finance Committee's report on corruption in an open or a closed session. Speaker of the Finance Committee, Dr. Abdulla Nsour is calling for holding a closed session on the issue.

● Saturday's session of the House will discuss the income tax draft law and the amendments proposed on it by the Finance Committee.

● Deputy Bassam Haddadine has confirmed that he intends to publish an Arabic language newspaper in the near future. Deputy Haddadine said the new newspaper will have a foreign licence.

● A number of deputies are trying to get the majority of the House to demand the government's approval for discussing issues other than the law in the House' extraordinary session which will be convened after the current session ends on 27 March.

● The special committee which was formed to investigate the riots that took place at Yarmouk University at the beginning of the year is said to have completed its report on the incidents. The report will be presented to the house next week.

● A number of deputies have confirmed that Tuesday 27 February closed session of the House limited its deliberations to the threat posed to Jordan and the Arab world by the influx of Soviet Jewish immigrants into Israel and the occupied Arab territories.

They denied reports that the government had during the session accused deputies of encouraging and inciting citizens to organise strikes.

15 MARCH 1990

## Private sector's role in tourism board lauded

AMMAN (Star) - The newly-established tourism consortium (see related story on page 4) could play a tremendously effective role in promoting tourism in Jordan provided that "we design a long-term work plan," according to Mr Munir Nassar, general manager of International Traders, one of the biggest tourist agencies in the country.

Mr Nassar said that the inclusion of representatives of the private sector in the board of the consortium will reflect positively on its performance as the private sector has a major incentive in promoting tourism. The formula is very simple, he said, more tourism means more money and more incentives.

He said that the consortium will first have to define its targets in terms of what kind of tourism it wants to promote and which countries to promote Jor-

dan touristically in.

Each year, he said, "we need to concentrate our efforts on one country," and look for new markets, especially in East Asia.

Mr Nassar said the consortium will have to make sure that it continues to receive funds if it is to succeed in its task, pointing out that an amount of JD one million will be needed, annually over the coming few years.

Generally speaking, Mr Nassar said that the tourism sector has improved over the past few years. He attributed the low occupancy rates in Amman's hotels to over capacity and marketing problems.

However, Mr Nassar said that Amman has the infrastructure to attract more tourists to spend more nights in it, if an efficient marketing plan is adopted.

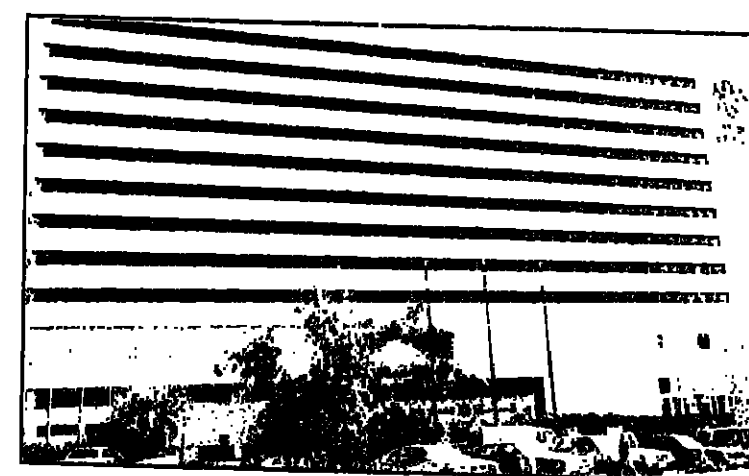
Mr Nassar said that the private sector will not be discouraged

from building resthouses in the touristic attractions around Amman - a step that is believed to be effective in having tourists spending more nights in the capital - by the poor performance of the currently existing ones. He said that the fact that many of these resthouses have been running at a loss does not mean that they are a losing business.

"It is not enough to build a nice resthouse and wait for people to come to it," he said, stressing the importance of applying a well-defined marketing strategy in promoting these resthouses.

Mr Nassar called for increasing to at least 400 the number of rooms in Petra as it is the main attraction for the majority of tourists.

He said he agreed with Petra Trust that building more hotels in Petra could endanger the historical site but said that "we



Amman's hotels: Great expectations?

should not be overcautious, and should have a controlled growth." He said hotels could be built in areas surrounding Petra and bus tours could be organised from them to Petra on daily basis

thus meeting the growing demand for more rooms in Petra without creating any threat to the ancient city.

## Abu Nuwar calls for building more Hotels in Aqaba

AMMAN (Star)-Philadelphia Hotel General Manager Mr Faisal Abu Nuwar is an avid believer in the potential of tourism industry in Jordan.

He says Jordan is becoming an increasingly important area for tourism in the Middle East as tour operators are discovering Jordan's moderate weather, especially Aqaba's warm weather in the winter. Mr Abu Nuwar



He says Jordan could develop tourism so as to attract visitors for the whole year.

Mr Abu Nuwar says one of the problems facing the tourism industry is that most investments were in the hotel establishments in Amman compared to limited investments in Petra and Aqaba.

He says while Amman is estimated to have 4000 rooms, only 150 are available in Petra and 750 in Aqaba. "In order to cover the needs of European and Japanese markets, we have to invest in Aqaba for at least another 1000 rooms and 400 in Petra," Mr Abu Nuwar says. The same policy can be followed in the Dead Sea and other areas.

Mr Abu Nuwar calls for providing maximum facilities so as to attract tourists from Arab countries as well as from Europe.

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# Jordan's tourism gets a boost

## Public, private sectors pool efforts to promote the industry

By a Star Staff Writer

JORDAN'S TOURISM industry is attempting to focus its efforts on the right direction despite of past setbacks. The Government last week approved a unique programme worth about \$ 1 million aimed at giving the initiative to the private sector. The programme is in fact a consortium of five main parties directly involved in the tourism industry working together to promote Jordan touristically thus increasing the Kingdom's income of foreign currency.

The man behind all this is Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities' Under Secretary Mr Nasri Attallah, who is optimistic of the prospects of the consortium. The consortium is unique in the sense that it gives the lead to the private sector in running things.

While the Ministry's allocations for marketing Jordan touristically for 1990 were JD 120,000, which Mr Attallah finds too little



Mr Nasri Attallah

to achieve any of his Ministry's targets, thanks to the consortium a budget of \$950,000 will be available to market the country's historical and touristic attractions, build new resthouses in scenic and archaeological spots close to Amman and provide essential infrastructural services to these sites before putting them on tourists' itineraries.

The consortium is comprised of the Ministry of Tourism, which will allocate \$200,000 and will be represented by two members on the consortium's council; Royal Jordanian, which will put another \$200,000 and will have another two people on the board; hotels, which will invest \$150,000 and will have three representatives; tour operators who will put \$150,000 and will also have three people on the board, and finally Jordan Express Transport Co. (JET) which will put \$50,000 and will have one board representative.

In addition, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has agreed to put around 200,000, bringing the total to \$950,000. This money will not be available immediately, but will be financed during the coming 18 months.

Previously, the Ministry's budget for marketing was about JD 250,000 or about \$750,000 at the 1987 rate of exchange, which would have covered the Ministry's plans to participate in touristic exhibitions around the world. With the consortium these plans have been revived and there is a lot to do, according to Mr Attallah.

Mr Attallah's priority - and that of hotel managers in Am-

man - is to push the rate of hotel occupancy in Amman from its current poor records of between 40 and 45 per cent to between 60 to 70 per cent over the next two years. He said that "The main question to ask is this: How to promote Amman," which is estimated to offer 3000 hotel rooms.

Mr Attallah, hotel managers and tour operators believe the answer may lie in day trips. There are a number of interesting locations close to Amman but because they lack in basic services they are not included in official tourist agencies' programmes. Mr Attallah decided that the first step would be to build resthouses and provide essential services in a number of key sites such as Um Qais, Pella, Ajloun and Mukawir, all within short and medium distances from Amman. "The aim is to make the tourist stay longer in Amman," Mr Attallah says. By staying longer in Amman its hotels may be filled and their occupancy rate will rise. Mr Attallah expects occupancy rate to hit the 70 per cent mark in Amman's hotels by 1991.

Mr Attallah managed to secure \$100,000 to build a resthouse in Um Qais and an additional \$100,000 to build another in Pella. Both projects will be financed by USAID and work is expected to begin on both sites in August. The resthouses will be leased to the private sector to make them efficient, but still Mr Attallah expects a number of them to operate at a loss. "If a resthouse loses JD 5,000 by the end of the year, it is still fine since the over all return on investment will be tremendous," he says. Mr Attallah says tourism currently represents nine per cent of the gross national product (GNP) which is a considerable percentage compared to agriculture, for example. "The potential in tourism is great," he says.

Another area of interest to tourists in Mukawir near Mt. Nebo in Madaba. The site is believed to be the biblical stage for the dramatic execution of John the Baptist by King Herod and it is built on a hill overlooking the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. USAID has agreed to pay JD 40,000 to build a resthouse there, while the Ministry of Tourism has bought five old houses, restored them and will turn them into a small museum in co-operation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The Italian government has offered technical assistance to work on the archaeological site. USAID, in co-operation with the Ministry of Planning, is also extending assistance of finish the road leading to Mukawir.

In addition to this, the Ministry has worked out arrangements to enable tourists to visit the Royal Stables in Al Hummar 20 kilometres west of Amman and see the fine collection of Arabian horses. This once weekly visit has been arranged with the support of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein. Also, the Ministry has been able to arrange for a one weekly performance by the celebrated Jordan Army band, which will begin in April.

The consortium will make capital investments in a number of areas, mainly in international exhibitions, making short movies, and in printing leaflets in eight major languages. Posters and other promotional materials will also be prepared for distribution outside.

Petra, Jordan's red-rose city, is becoming acknowledged as a major tourist attraction just like Egypt's pyramids, Italy's Leaning tower of Pisa and China's Great Wall. "Tourists come to Jordan mainly to visit Petra", says Mr Attallah. But the capital Nabataean city has recently found itself a victim of ambitious touristic development risking irreparable damage to its wonderful ruins and sensitive ecology.

The developers' onslaught on Petra has been checked, for the time being, by a group of Jordanian art lovers, architects, environmentalists and archaeologists. The Petra Trust Fund has no legal power over the government, but Mr Attallah, who is himself a member of the organization, has worked as a go-between trying to bridge the gap between developers, mainly hoteliers, and members of the funds. "They (the fund) do not want to overbuild in the Petra area... they believe that overtourism can ruin the environment", he says.

The Fund and the Ministry see eye to eye on the issue of hotel expansion around Petra. They have agreed that no more than 450 rooms should be built at the present stage. A Royal Committee comprising prominent architects has recommended that the number of rooms in new hotels to be built should not be more than 150, should not exceed two stories, and that architectural specifications meeting a village-type architecture should be followed, using the colour scheme of the Petra rocks. Hotel developers have expressed their dissatisfaction with the limitation on the number of rooms for each new hotel. They say this limitation makes it "uneconomical" for them to build and run the hotels.

The proposed site for the new hotels will be a 64-dunum plot of government land to be divided into three plots, each with an area of 22 dunums for each hotel. The Ministry has proposed that the maximum number of rooms be 150 while the minimum should be not less than 80.

The land is leased to hotel owners for 30 years at a very low fee. Petra Trust Fund has objected to building on the proposed site because it is too close to the ancient city. Negotiations are continuing between the Ministry and the Fund to resolve this matter since it will be difficult to allow only three hotels to be built on private land. "This will sky rocket the price of land in the Wadi Musa area, while it will be unfair to land owners because of the limitation on the number of hotels to be built," Mr Attallah says.

Another problem which worries Mr Attallah is dealing with a growing number of tourists visiting Petra every year. Currently there are 350 horses only used to carry tourists into Petra through the city's famous entrance, the Siq. With the building of new hotels, more people will be staying Petra for the night and that would mean additional traffic through the Siq. The narrow winding entrance of the city sometimes handles 1500 people sometimes and Mr Attallah thinks if the number goes up to 2000 or 2500 daily, confusion will arise. "It is a complex issue for us... we simply have to find an alternative route into the city," he says.



Inimitable charm: Petra remains Jordan's number one tourist attraction

A survey was carried out by Dr Dureid Mahasneh, director of the Aqaba Marine Station, to locate best areas for building future hotels. There are a number of proposals like building piers and digging lagoons, but Mr Attallah admits that some of these solutions are too costly and need technical expertise. In addition, developers may be inhibited by the fact that the six kilometre strip of beach is government-owned, making it difficult for them to obtain bank facilities.

Mr Attallah is convinced that the private sector must take a leading role in developing tourism in Jordan. The consortium is one step in the right direction, he believes, and many of those involved in this important industry agree with him. But it would take years and huge amount of money to realise the ambitious objectives of the consortium.

The immediate target for the time being is to concentrate on Amman, the Petra issue remains to be resolved. While a master plan has been prepared in 1987, though little has been achieved since then.

According to Mr Attallah six

kilometers on the south beach have been allocated for tourism. While the coast is rich in coral reefs, that are only a few metres away for the shore, this fabulous resource makes it difficult to utilise these beaches for swimming. The Ministry has proposed to prohibit any buildings other than hotels, on the seashore making the area on the waterfront under Ministry control. The Ministry would like to see first-class hotels and tourist villages developing on this strip of beach. French technical assistance has been granted to Jordan to study the coral formations and to find ways of building holiday resorts there while overcoming the problem of corals.

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By a Star Staff Writer

UM QAIS, Gadara of the Decapolis, is one of the most beautiful archaeological sites in Jordan. The city lies on the hills overlooking Lake Tiberias, among lush olive groves. In the spring, it is covered with multitudes of flowers, whose bright colours are an awe-inspiring picture against the background of ancient black basalt carved in vegetal shapes. No wonder Gadara was the city of poets and philosophers.

The fertile soil and plentiful water made the area ideal for human habitation over thousands of years. In the Ottoman period a prosperous agricultural village flourished on the ancient site. The more affluent families were several at Um Qais, built beautiful large houses with spacious courtyards, sometimes decorating them with a few carved stones from the ancient monuments.

In the 1960s-70s, the Department of Antiquities bought a large portion of the village that was built on top of ancient ruins, it was the portion that had the most beautiful Ottoman houses. The plan was to demolish the houses, some of which were around a hundred years old, in order to expose Roman Gadara. They wanted another Jerash in North Jordan. The site is a complete Roman provincial city with streets, theaters, baths, churches and monumental arches, although it badly suffered from earthquakes and the passage of time.

However, most of ancient Gadara is outside the village of Um Qais. Excavating and restoring that unbuilt portion will keep archaeologists busy for decades, that is if money was available. The plan was changed and the historical importance of Ottoman Um Qais was acknowledged.

This did not change the fate of the villagers, who at first were happy with the idea of moving to modern units with running water, electricity and closer better schools for the children. They moved in 1986 and faced the effects of small houses where they cannot keep their chickens and animals, and where they do not have ready access to their orchards. This is other than the high prices they had to pay for their new 'luxuries'. Some of them left the village in an attempt to earn a living elsewhere, but only two families decided to go back to their old homes. The social structure of Um Qais is changing.

Now, with the houses of Um Qais uninhabited, they are not maintained and will fall to ruins, like ancient Gadara. The archaeological mission working at Um Qais has renovated one of the larger Ottoman houses and is using it now as headquarters, for only a few thousand dinars. A few more thousand dinars are now transforming another beautiful house into a museum. Two houses are saved.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is planning a resthouse at Um Qais. USAID is providing \$100,000 for it. A resthouse at Um Qais is needed. The beautiful Gadara should be visited and visitors deserve to have a place where they could alleviate their tiredness, hunger and thirst. The site can be reached from Amman on a day trip. A substantial number of

# A resthouse for Gadara



Um Qais: Soon the tourists will pour

tourists staying in Jordan for one more day are bound to bring in a good amount of income to the country. This substantial number of tourists will only visit Um

Qais if resting facilities were provided. In addition there is the inevitable job creation, much needed in Jordan at this time of high unemployment, which

should also solve at least some of the local financial problems at Um Qais.

The Ministry of Tourism, as a governmental body, owns a large portion of Um Qais. A portion with important as well as beautiful historic buildings, important because they are rare surviving examples from a much neglected period in Jordan's cultural history. The "new" resthouse will follow the spirit of the archaeological station and museum by adapting a large building to house the tourist facilities. This adaptation will conserve another historic building and alleviate any extra damage to ancient Gadara that is bound

to happen through the construction of a new structure on top of ancient ruins. The resthouse thus will not be offensive to the environment and will be "co-ordinated" with the museum representing the site's history over thousands of years of which the Ottoman period is a part. It may even save money, as the archaeologists proved.

Thus, Um Qais is giving an example of conservation actually paying back its saviours, once they acknowledged it should be saved. Sadly, not all of historic Um Qais can be saved, and what is worse is that so much more needs to be done in the field of historical conservation throughout Jordan. The limited experience of Um Qais and the different but related experience of Salt urge the adoption of a comprehensive 'historic monument' preservation policy in the country.

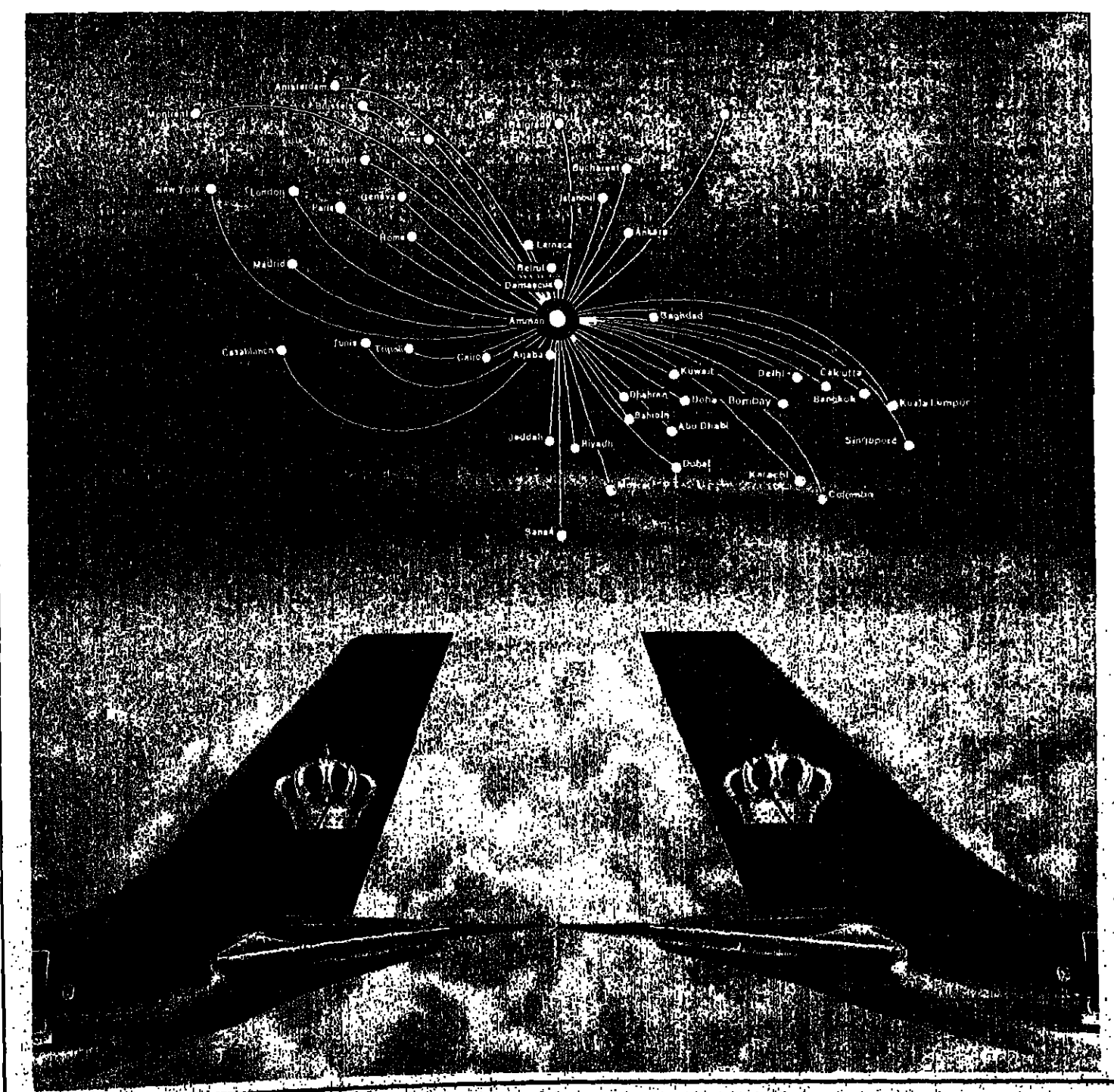
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Front row (from left): Zein Khreino, Nadine Khreino, Malken Thompson; back row: Cemre Torun, Afra Kooperman, Jowmana Jallad, Ashley Owen, Dawn Pratt, Chikufya Chikangwa, Liz Donnellville.

## Fashion course received with enthusiasm

By a Star Staff Writer

SEVERAL STUDENTS at the American Community School (ACS) are proud graduates of a seven-week modeling and finishing course. The course offered for the first time in Jordan was developed and taught by Theresa Saudi, an American licensed instructor now living in Amman.

The course covered a variety of topics including modeling techniques, makeup application and proper skin care. A photography and video session was also a vital part of the curriculum.

The students, who received a certificate upon completion of the course, enrolled in the class for diverse reasons. Many of the girls had previously participated in a school fashion production. They had their first professional modeling experience in Hana Sadiq Beraudo's fashion show which was held on 2 March (Saudi trained models and coordinated the event).

Three of the students will also model in a fashion show presented on 25 March by the Working Women of Amman Association, featuring styles of local designers. Other students took the course because of a special interest in fashion, while some girls simply considered the class a tremendous "confidence booster."

Only one or two girls are considering pursuing modeling as a career. Most of the students just wanted to take advantage of a modern-day version of a "charm school" course.

Saudi, a former modeling instructor in the United States, is a fashion designer currently working on an exclusive line of jackets, made of various leathers and skins. She has co-ordinated numerous fashion shows, makeup seminars and benefits in the United States and in Jordan.

Saudi expressed pride in her students' accomplishments. She said she was pleased by their positive attitudes and genuine interest in self-improvement. Enhancing the students' natural assets, Saudi said, will be helpful in their future roles as businesswomen, wives and mothers.

One student's father said he was glad his daughter "has had the opportunity to learn about finishing school kind of activities," as well as about fashion and "makeup techniques appropriate for teenagers."

Another parent said she was pleased her daughter had gained basic experience in modeling techniques, a skill she considers useful in improving self-esteem. She also said the class has helped her daughter gain poise, to successfully handle college and job interviews.

## After 23 years of 'planning' Music academy sees the light

By Ceri Lloyd Jones  
Special to The Star

STRAINS OF violins and piano scales emanate from the practice rooms of the newly established Jordan Academy of Music which will be "distinguishable from already existing music institutions in Jordan by the quality of the teachers and teaching materials."

After 23 years of "planning" and persuading, the Jerusalem-born composer Yusef Khasho has finally been able to "realise his dream of opening a music academy with properly qualified staff."

Students of the new academy, which is situated in Shmeisani near the Birds Garden, have embarked upon a four-year degree course and it is hoped that in the long run they and future graduates will form not only a core of good musicians for Jordan, but also competent teachers of music who will, in the future, replace the foreign teachers.

With the large and growing demand in Jordan for professional music training, the need for music institutions has become more pressing. There is already a music degree course at Yarmouk University, and private music lessons are available at the National Music Conservatory and various music centres, but Khasho says that the quality of teaching found at present in Jordan is "unsatisfactory, as most of the teachers are unqualified, and themselves lack the necessary training to become professional players."

Khasho says that his institution keeps to detailed specifications which set high standards, has a comprehensive syllabus approved by a London college of music, graded series of instrumental books, not to be sold for profit, and theory books which he wrote specifically with Jordanian students in mind.

The idea of opening the academy is not just "based on a recent whim." His "struggle" to see the project realised goes way back to 1966 when late Abdel Hamid Sharraf, always encouraging to musicians, had set up the government

Institute of Music and Fine Arts. Khasho became head of the institute and set about writing a music curriculum "for the benefit of the people of Jordan." It is fundamentally this same curriculum which has now finally been approved and implemented.

Why then did it take so long? Khasho says that "quite simply, people didn't understand the value of music and of organised teaching according to a syllabus." He says he was repeatedly approached for advice on Jordanian music teaching and he had repeatedly presented his project



Yusef Khasho

which was repeatedly glossed over by the Jordanian and, at one stage, the Libyan authorities. However in 1980, Abdel Hamid Sharraf earnestly discussed the opening of an academy with him and "recognised the potential of the scheme. Everything looked rosy then," he says.

But Sharraf, then Prime Minister, died suddenly. This was a huge loss not only to Khasho's rekindled hopes but, of course, to Jordan as a whole. Despondent, Khasho returned to Italy, which he had been using as a base for composing some of his 12 symphonies, including the famous "Jerusalem Symphony" and the "Great Arab Revolution". But the frustration of having his "vision" unrealised for so long was soon to be quelled. It was three years ago when he was here composing and putting on a children's opera with the Queen

Noor Foundation that the Ministry of Higher Education suggested that he present his project privately. But couldn't he scale down his plan? He could not. Khasho has never been prepared to compromise his vision for the Academy. Over the years he has stuck by his guns "all or nothing," he said.

He was duly joined last year by a company of "brave entrepreneurs - brave because they were putting capital into a field which was entirely new to them." The encouragement of Nabil Nabar, Said Bino, Salim Sayegh Salameh Haddad and Sami Ammo made the academy possible. Hard-won government approval was eventually obtained and the obstacle course of official paperwork hurdled.

By now, however, Jordan's monetary devaluation had dealt a severe blow to an institution hoping to employ overseas teachers - a painfully expensive prospect. The academy has been lucky in recruiting a handful of suitably qualified teachers for its opening, but in order to expand the programme to its full scale it must look abroad. More teachers are essential if the demand of vast numbers of interested juniors for the music school is to be met, and eventually all the instruments of the symphony orchestra are to be purchased. Even at this late stage, Yusef Khasho's carefully thought-out specifications are once again in danger of being compromised.

The original "vision" should not now be undermined, otherwise the academy will simply join the ranks of "other run-of-the-mill music institutions" and will not fulfil its potential as an exciting business venture, Khasho says.

Khasho is likely to go into retirement soon, to play the piano, spend time with his grandchildren and to compose. He has "sowed the seeds for an excellent academy," and now hopes that the company and the newly-appointed dean, Dr Shabib Abu Jaber, will "see the project through to its full fruition."

It is in his portrayals of Amman's coffee shops life that Baddawi produces his most atmospheric pieces. In the foreground, large figures sit hunched around small tables, their red-slipped feet offsetting the deep carmine of the ceiling. But it is not at them that our gaze is directed as it goes beyond them into the depths of the coffee shops where more figures lit by sunlight gather.

He went on to participate in these and other group exhibitions. His work eventually drew the attention of the then Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Yamani who, very much impressed by Hisham's talent, sent him on a two year scholarship to study art at the University of Göteborg in Sweden. After completing the five year course, Hisham decided to live in Sweden permanently. He is now a Swedish citizen.

As well as holding regular exhibitions, Hisham also works for the Mouth and Foot Society. This exclusive society which has only 252 members from all over the world commissions disabled artists to provide a certain number of paintings per year which they use for calendars and greeting cards. Many disabled artists, repeatedly to become members of this society, which pays its members a regular salary, without luck. Hisham was accepted on his first submission.

The exhibition runs until March. 15-MARCH-1990

## Capturing Jordan's individual flavour

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to The Star



Yusef Baddawi

AMMAN - The paintings of Yusef Baddawi, which were recently on show at the Gallery in the Jordan InterContinental Hotel, are about atmospheres, in particular, the unique atmospheres of Amman's busy streets, markets and coffee shops. Baddawi is not an artist who is interested in portraying the details of a scene but rather its feel - its overall impression. Yet it is through a keen observation of the details that he has managed to capture that individual flavour which makes Jordan different not only from the West but also from its Arab neighbours.

Baddawi carries this idea through most successfully in his market scene series. In bold sweeps of bright and vibrant colours he portrays the dipping canopies that cover the market stalls in between which figures - painted as volumes occupying space - wander. As the large areas of colour diminish in size and intensity, the scene deepens into the receding background. In other oils like "Market Women", Baddawi zooms in on the figures themselves.

Reminiscent of the work of Paul Gauguin these abstracted vertical figures stand clustered together clapping bundles, interspersed by hip level children. But in this painting, as in many of his other market scenes, one suspects it is not the figures Baddawi is interested in but the canopies that flap lazily overhead, a suspicion that is confirmed when one sees a painting devoted totally to their depiction. "Market canopies" is a painting you feel Baddawi could not resist making in which he has given in to the temptation of producing a totally abstract work that achieves an interesting balance in rough and smoothly worked textures.

When painting landscapes, Baddawi seems more at ease when using oils rather than watercolours. In contrast to the rather uncontrolled, messy washes of the latter the artist's oil of "Snow at Mogablain" is fresh, well painted and full of depth.

The pale wintry colours are enlivened with touches of scarlet - Baddawi's hallmark. The artist's watercolours seem to work better when he employs finer, more detailed work - like in "Aqaba Sketch" and "The Umbrella Market" - which leave large areas of paper unpainted thus adding light and space.

## 'My Grandmother's Chest-tales' Highlighting the values of Arab culture

By Hind-Lara Mango  
Special to The Star



Caption: Munir Qadumi and Wafa Qsus with the puppets that will be used in the plays

A UNIQUE puppet production dealing with the values of Arab culture will be staged at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) on 17 March.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Culture, the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation will present "Sandouq Jaddai - Hikayat" (My Grandmother's Chest-Tales) which Jordanian artist Wafa Qsus first wrote for her masters degree thesis in the United States in 1989.

The play evolves around two basic characters: Zein (manipulated by Qsus) and her grandmother (manned by Munir Qadumi). The plot begins with Zein's grandmother finding her missing old pieces of embroidered cloth which she has found in a wooden chest. Zein turns these pieces as "old and smelly" and thus offends her grandmother. This incident provokes the latter into recounting a story to Zein about a young girl named Zeina.

Says Qsus: "When I was working on my thesis, I read a lot of books on child psychology since the play was supposed to be for a child audience. As a consequence of my studies I found that a child relates to a story he or she is told by imagining himself or herself as the protagonist."

The story within the story, sub-plot, is narrated at first by the grandmother and then continued by Zein. It reflects characteristics of a Greek mythology whereby natural phenomena are personified. In other words, the clouds are alive and speak as they are manipulated by Munir Qadumi. The action shifts from the story within the story, seen through a window in the backdrop, and the foreground where the two characters are seated.

The conflict in the sub-plot deals with a drought which is causing everything to die. Zeina begs mother-earth for help since she has a grandmother dying from the lack of food. The earth tells her that she has to go to the proud sun for rain, to the clouds and then to the lazy wind. When Zeina's quest is fulfilled she is rewarded by the earth with threads in the colours of all the flowers on earth. Zeina decides to embroider all her adventures

on her black dress and the women of the village become jealous of this dress and start embroidering their own. In this manner the story of embroidery commences.

The play ends dramatically with an abrupt darkness. Simultaneously, the final scene is constructed in the manner of 'One Thousand Night and One Night', leaving room for future stories.

Visual and auditory images greatly contribute to the development of the mood. Music by Ali Abu-Khadra has been written especially for this production. The set embodies a wooden panel painted in indigo. This colour is also found in the costume of actors who are visible on the stage as they manipulate the puppets: a technique first created by the German playwright Bertolt Brecht. The alienating or distancing technique used in the play breaks the conventional illusion of an actor identifying with the protagonist.

There is a social purpose involved in the re-acting whereby the audience is forced to think of the significance of the play. However, this "distancing" is at first distracting, but Qsus explains, "my purpose is to educate children where the national dress is concerned. For them, it usually means something decorative. They do not see the life in it, know what it was used for, or what it meant to our grand-

parents. I am trying to give a new perspective to the 'Toub' and at the same time educate. And thus discussion is held after each performance between the children and Qsus.

The setting reflects "elements of our culture", the grandmother wears a Salti costume and the clouds are made of the hatta (Arabic headress).

The puppet representing the grandmother is 1.16 cm and is made in the bun raku Japanese style with squinting eyes and "a heart-melting smile." Zein could pass for a child with her two pig-tails and round shiny black eyes.

The production was originally written in English for an American audience. Now, Qsus has translated her script into colloquial Arabic. She points out that since the play is aimed at a child audience of four-year-old and above then the language should be intelligible. All six character voices in the play are spoken by Qsus.

Qsus hopes to establish her own acting staff and puppet workshop after the end her 13-evening shows running until 25 March. She aims to tour other countries with this production and will perform it at the Tunisian International Puppetry Festival in December.

Eighteen 40-minute morning shows will be running from 3-12 April also at the RCC and tickets range from JD 1/2 to JD 2.

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# ECONOMY

## The Star

By Mark Newham

### Jordan digs deep to fuel a recovery

AMMAN—In the wake of the first general election in two decades, Jordan is facing the urgent task of finding viable sources of energy to help revive the economy.

The diminishing level of Arab assistance, to Jordan, coupled with the fact that Jordan's oil import bill exceeds its total export earnings, produced a recipe for economic disaster.

Oil imports cost Jordan \$500-million annually. With its mainly oil-based energy demand rising at 9 per cent a year, the country is desperate to develop its own small, newly-discovered hydrocarbon reserves and find substitutes for oil fuels.

Analysts believe that a sizeable gas find in early 1988 at Risha, near the Iraqi border, could cut about 10 per cent of the country's daily requirement of 50,000 barrels of oil when the gas reserves are harnessed in quantity. Five hundred barrels per day are being produced from a small oil discovery near Azraq, in the east.

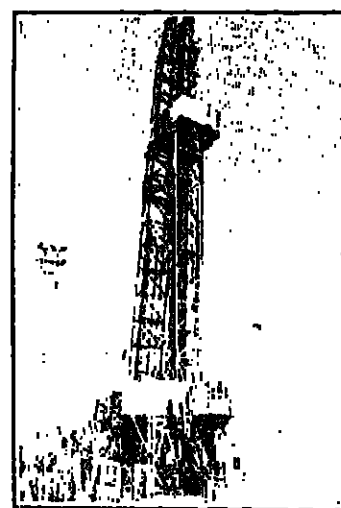
Officials at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) will soon know whether the Risha gas find is big enough to warrant

building a gas line, costing up to \$500-million, to Amman, and the main industrial area at Zarqa. The gas is already being tapped to drive two large gas turbines at Risha field, to supplement a predominantly oil-field power plant feeding the country's grid.

Jordan wants to replace imported oil with its own, but only minor shows of oil have been produced since 1986 from the 23 wells drilled in Jordan under the NRA's oil exploration programme.

Exploration continues, with seismic crews from PetroCanada, the Japan National Oil Corporation and Petrofina (Belgium) in the field and exploration drilling teams from Petrofina (US) and Amoco manning the rigs in concession areas awarded by the NRA. Hopes for a commercial find are centred on the Sirhan area in the southeast near the Saudi border, in the north and near the Dead Sea.

The Ministry of Energy and the NRA are also working on a plan to provide a tenth of the



country's electricity by solar and wind power.

The sun provides the prime source of energy in the recovery of about 1.2 million tonnes of the mineral potash every year. This valuable salt remains when the sun's heat evaporates water from Dead Sea brine evaporation ponds. To get the same amount of heat using an oil-fired system, about 3.5 million tonnes

of imported oil a year would have to be burnt.

Jordan began to tap its solar energy resources when the first oil price hike was imposed by its oil-rich neighbours in 1973. Jordan's solar energy industry consisted of two workshops making 50 solar water heaters a year.

Today there are more than 40 solar water heater manufacturers - three of which are large factories - selling 15,000 units annually. About 100,000 units are now installed, providing solar-heated water to 25 per cent of the country's houses. This is set to rise to 250,000 units by the turn of the century.

But if 10 per cent of Jordan's electricity is to be generated by renewable energy technologies, it will need substantially more in the way of such systems - especially large arrays of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and wind turbines.

The only significant developments with PV and wind-power systems are at the village of Jurf El Daraweech, 175km south of Amman, and near Irbid in north-

ern Jordan. At Jurf El Daraweech a modest array of PV panels and two medium-sized wind turbines bring power to the 500 people of the village. Two further wind-pumps supply the village with water from a 60-metre well.

In Irbid, four wind turbines generate 300 KW of power to the national grid. The Ministry of Energy is considering establishing a bigger wind-farm near Irbid consisting of up to 50 machines - generating more than 5,000 KW.

The ministry's main problem in planning an expanded wind-power programme will be finding enough sites with strong winds. Unlike its solar energy resource, Jordan's wind resource is largely unknown.

That partly explains why the ministry is studying a proposal to build a 30,000 KW solar power station. Known as the Phoebe project, the tower would be the world's biggest solar thermal plant and would cost about \$160 million to build and about \$3 million a year to run. With a foreign debt of more than \$8 billion, Jordan will be had pressed to pay for this.

Souk

### Helping Jordan to become a long-term exporter

By a Star Staff Writer

THERE IS a strong need in the country to perpetuate the export drive which took a more serious turn in 1989. Lack of foreign exchange and the need to create new markets motivated exporters to develop new marketing strategies in order to stay in business. However, the current emphasis on exports is not a temporary alternative to overcome monetary and economic hardships. Jordan needs to stay in the export business and should explore all possible means to maintain its presence in export markets.

In order to deal with today's changing export market, Jordanian commercial and industrial service operators should develop a national set of guidelines to steer Jordanian exporters towards adopting principles and methods of export know-how.

Little benefit can be expected from furnishing exporters with directories of thousands of importers and lists of thousands of trade opportunities when the exporter is unable to establish a viable mechanism to stay in the

export business.

#### The export laboratory

There are at least seven commandments any exporter should follow before venturing into foreign markets. They are:

- Determining the exporter's readiness to export;
  - Acquiring preliminary background information about foreign markets;
  - Establishing possible target markets;
  - Identifying potential windows of opportunity;
  - Confirming market readiness;
  - Acquiring assistance for further research; and
  - Developing an initial focus.
- The exporter's ability to successfully comply with the above seven commandments can open the way for successful completion of the following six functions:
- Developing an international perspective;
  - Identifying obstacles;
  - Conducting market research;
  - Analysing risks;

- Evaluating cost, tariff, tax and other monetary issues; and
- Exploring export facilitation programmes and services, including government funding or private sector financing schemes.

#### Getting started

With an effective export strategy emphasising market penetration, product placement, competitive pricing and establishment of agents and distributors the doors are open for the exporter to remain competitive.

The Jordanian exporter can benefit from the fact that not all of what he is able to export is needed in the local market. However, exporters need to explore demand markets and determine if their products are exportable. It would be helpful if Jordanian commercial and industrial service operators developed a national list of Jordanian exportable products.

#### Building an export sales strategy

Exporters need to develop strategic planning process through the following steps:

1. Identifying demand: Before entering a new market exporters should obtain information and statistical data about market targets for their products. Developing a pattern that will assist exporters in determining demand is one of the keys to opening and staying in new markets.
2. Seeking market information: This is crucial to exporters' success. Sources of information should always be sought, particularly those related to changes or

adjustments in the labeling and packaging standards, or any other new trade requirements by the importing country.

3. Identifying the distribution infrastructure: finding the link between export products and buyers is very important. Exporters should determine who do they prefer to or they have to deal with: a sole distributor, an import/export agent, a trading company or the end-user.

Exporters need a person or an organisation who/which has the information and knowledge to properly assist them in marketing and selling their products in the importing country.

4. Enhancing and servicing export products: opening a new market does not mean that exporters will necessarily stay in it unless they have a proper product enhancement and service network. Keeping in touch with foreign markets is essential in helping exporters maintain their importers, avoid surprises in price fluctuations and create new strategies to face new competitors in importing countries.

#### Export know-how

Jordanian commercial and industrial service operators have not yet developed a national export directory. However with the present Jordanian capabilities, achieving this directory is a worthwhile objective.

The Jordanian exporter needs export know-how in the following areas:

- Soliciting export orders;
- Handling unsolicited inquiries with export potential;
- Translating the export order into seller-buyer contract.

- Knowing issues of pricing, quotations and terms of sale; these include issues such as product pricing, domestic prices, marginal cost pricing, product modification, preparation of quotations and terms of sale;

- Documenting shipments: these include export licenses, export's declaration, consular and/or commercial invoices, certificates of origin, bills of lading, airway bills, parcel post, inspection certificates, dock receipts and warehouse receipts;

- Preparing insurance certificates;

- Preparing merchandise for shipment; these include packing, marking of packages and labelling and marking of goods;

- Shipping the products; these include methods of shipment and freight forwarders;

- Receiving payment, these include collection, overdue accounts and disputes;

- Discounting drafts;

- Handling licensing problems;

- Handling liability of loss damage and delay; and

- Handling international trade documents.

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3 mo.	8.3/8	8.3/8	15.3/8	7.46	9.1/8
6 mo.	8.9/16	8.3/4	15.7/16	7.81	9.5/16
1 year	8.7/8	9.3/16	15.11/16	7.87	9.3/8

Interbank rates (Jordan):

Saving accounts 7%. Call accounts 8%, 1 week 8.5%, 1 month 9%, 2 months 9.125%, 3 months 9.25%, 1 year 9.5%. Lending rate (AAA) 12%.

Dollar:

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN	FFR
LAST 1.7175/80	1.5287/97	1.6008/18	152.65/75	1.1763/68	5.8045/75	

Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701

### Rule of thumb

#### Building Codes

THE JORDANIAN National Building Law of 1989 defined Development Works and "Codes" as follows:

- Development works: Works related to the design, construction, maintenance and supervision of construction projects, including related mechanical and electrical works, public safety works, fire prevention works, building isolation and waste removal.

- Codes: The set of rules, conditions and technical requirements related to development works which are passed by the Jordanian National Building Council (JNBC) and approved by the government.

Under the law, the cabinet, by recommendations of JNBC, defines the development works and the organisational zones where the application of approved codes is mandatory. The approved code becomes an integral part of the licensing requirements. In their development works, engineering offices and companies, as well as construction contractors, should comply with the approved codes, when they design, supervise or carry out such works. Furthermore, any violation of the approved codes under this law should be reported to the organisational authorities.

The law defined Organisational Authorities as those including the Higher Organisational Council, both the local and district villages and cities organisation committees, joint organisation committees, or any authority, agency, committee or council which replaces any of the above authorities, under the Buildings, Cities and Villages Organisation Law or under any other effective legalisation.

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### Made in Jordan

Following are addresses of importers in Malaysia that might be interested in importing various Jordanian made goods:

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Kompleks Antarabangsa  
Kuala Lumpur

Director: Ouhman Bin Haj Isa  
Tel: 03/482244  
Tlx: MA 30787

Insecticides and pesticides  
Hahnah (Holdings) Sdn. Bhd.  
29-31 Jalan SS 15/5A  
Subang Jaya, Selangor

Director: Benny Chor  
Tel: 03/758344  
Tlx: IAYMA 37421

Electric Switches  
Wimmer Automation Sdn. Bhd.  
P.O. Box 121  
134 Jalan Bersatu  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Director: Yusof Saidin  
Tel: 03/774695  
Tlx: 37682 YUSIDN

Director: Lim Yoi Chi  
Tel: 03/53534  
Tlx: MA 37588

Soaps & detergents  
Diethem Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.  
P.O. Box 77  
Bangunan Pasaraya Jaya  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Director: Walter Koch  
Tel: 03/773322  
Tlx: 37682 YUSIDN

Chocolate & chocolate products  
Yuda Industries Sdn. Bhd.  
P.O. Box 362  
10 Lorong University B., Sec. 16  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Director: Yusof Saidin  
Tel: 03/774695  
Tlx: 37682 YUSIDN

For more information on importers in Malaysia, please contact the Jordan Trade Association, Tel: 685603/4

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	JD
Gold	
1kg	8,825,000
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18 ct	6,600
Eng. pound	
8g	63,500
Rashad:	
7g	56,000
24ct (swiss)	9,500
Silver	
1 kg	160,000

### Money Matters

Average exchange rates on in Jds

	Buy	Sell
US\$	671.0	675.0
£	1084.3	1090.8
DM	394.1	396.5
SFR	444.2	446.9
FRF	115.8	116.5
YEN	443.5	446.2
(100)		
DFL	349.9	352.5
SKR	109.3	110.0
LIT	53.4	53.7
(100)		
BLF	188.1	189.2
(10)		

### Consumer Watch

#### Shopping Habits

We always complain that household needs for goods and services are an everyday requirement. In fact our shopping habits stand behind the reasons for such complaints. We are used to the habit of buying or doing something for the house only when there is a need for it. More than 90 per cent of us are not used to plan one week ahead and shop accordingly.

Looking at the landscape of consumer markets in Jordan, we find that most of the population do not have an easy access to these supermarkets, minimarkets, etc at which you could purchase your household needs for the whole week. Therefore, we prefer to shop at small department stores and traditional-type groceries. In such case, wherever you live in Jordan, the nearest grocery is next door and the farthest is in a small walking distance.

The housewife, who is carrying a full-time housewife function, prefers to buy her household goods whenever there is a need for them. The Star interviewed a number of full-time housewives who prefer this type of habit and found that his habit was preferable because it reserved some liquidity, they did not have sufficient and proper storage in the house and because they were able to be selective in buying certain items. Those reasons were the main reasons.

These full-time housewives' daughters were also interviewed by the Star. The daughters, however, were full-time working females about to get married.

As consumers, the girls were different in their behavioural attitudes and thinking patterns from their mothers, but preferred to go along with the same habit. The reason was that they had no alternatives.

### Contracts & Contacts

◆ Armed Forces/Purchases, maintenance and repair of refrigerators, JD 20, 20/3/1990.

◆ Civil Consumer Corp., 32/90, Halva 17/3/1990, 37/90, Cornflakes, 24/13/1990; 38/90, baby powder, 26/3/1990; 39/90 baby softening cream, 27/3/1990; 40/90, baby carriages 28/3/1990; 42/90, tuna, 31/3/1990; 43/90, various household appliances; 2/4/1990 JD 5 each.

◆ Mu'ta University, F 1/90, household appliances, JD 3, 20/3/1990; F 2/90, used photocopier supplies, JD 3, 20/3/1990; F 3/90, photocopier and printer spare parts, JD 2, 25/3/1990, F 4/90, sports goods, JD 3, 25/3/1990.

◆ Jordan Cement Factories Co., steel balls, 6/90, JD 80 4/4/90.

◆ Jordan Cement Factories Co., 7F/90, Rubber Conveyor Belts JD 60, 16/4/1990.

◆ Irbid District Electricity Co., IEB No. 3/89, computer system and network, U.S dollars 75, 9/4/1990, (International Tender).

◆ Ministry of Water and Irrigation, I. 4/90, diving water pumps, JD 100; L. 5/90, operating boards, JD 25; L. 6/90, Cables, JD 50, 27/3/1990.

◆ Jordan electricity Authority, 18/90, black or galvanised pipes, JD 10, 28/3/1990.

◆ Jordanian Armed Forces, industrial wools and wool waste, fabric, tailoring supplies and ribbons, JD 15 each, 26/3/1990.

◆ Jordan Industrial Investment Corp., 722949, sale of industrial waste, 31/3/1990.

◆ Jordan Phosphate Mines Co., 8F/90, quarry base, JD 25, 17/3/1990.

◆ Zerqa Governorate, A/2/5/90, Construction of air defence road, tanks bridge, JD 10, 18/3/1990.

This service is free-of-charge. To publish your tenders in this corner please tear-off this box (do not photocopy) and send with tender, auction, public sale, garage sale, bazaar sale, etc. details to: Economy Editor, On-Line, The Star, P.O. Box 9313, Amman-Jordan.

### Industrial Estates

#### Vocational Training Centre

IN CO-OPERATION with the Vocational Training Corp, a branch for the corporation was established at Amman Industrial Estate in the beginning of the school year 84/85. The branch is supplied with all the necessary equipment and staff.

This Vocational Training Centre was built on an area of 6000 sq. metres accommodating annually about 400 students.

At the end of the two years, students graduate as a high level workers in one of the following areas: Soldering, blacksmith business, mechanic and maintenance, carpentry and decoration, general electricity, central heating and air-conditioning.

Anz Brothers Co.

Location: Amman Industrial Estate/Sahab

Invested Capital: JD 350,000

Number of Workers: 12

Starting production date: Last quarter of 1989

Type of production: Car windshields. Production rate, of different kinds and sizes of car windshields reaches up to 15,000 pieces a year with European standards and specifications.

The factory's production covers the local market, but the company is looking for export markets with more emphasis on the markets of the Arab Co-operation Council countries. The factory is also making efforts to export to European markets.

Anz Brother Co.

P.O. Box: 311 Amman

Tel: 723200/741262

### Shows & Exhibitions

THE 'INTERNATIONAL Trade Fairs 1990' is a directory of 2355 fairs in 77 countries during 1990. Available at the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce's Library.

#### Taipei Cycle Show

THE TAIPEI International Cycle Show coincides with the sporting goods show at the Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition hall between 20 and 24 April, 1990. The show, organised by (CETRA), will accommodate 172 companies occupying a total of 820 booths.



## Our Say

### Baker's plan - a has been?

AFTER THE belated political debacle in Israel this week and the confusion inside its political establishment, the question to ask is what fate awaits the unfortunate Baker plan for peace in the Middle East. The Americans have kept relatively quiet over the collapse of Israel's national unity coalition, however, one cannot but wonder if Washington was expecting such a development to occur, or whether it encouraged it to happen at a time when it was obvious that the Israeli government under Mr Yitzhak Shamir was incapable of moving one inch in the direction of establishing dialogue with the Palestinians as a prelude to negotiations over the future of the Arab occupied territories.

At any rate, the Middle East conflict will have to be moved to the back-burner as those familiar with the mechanism of Israeli politics will undoubtedly agree that it will take weeks, if not months, before the debris of the latest collapse settles and a new leadership emerges in the Zionist state. Meanwhile the root cause of Israel's current loss of direction will have to continue, namely the Palestinian Intifada, while the region's instability will continue to be threatened through the unchecked pour of Jewish immigrants to Israel and the occupied territories.

Those who bet on the Labour Party may be seeking ways to hedge their wagers as both major Israeli parties will now seek to accommodate the demands of lesser parties especially religious ones before either of them succeeds in forming a narrow-majority government with a limited mandate. In our view, Israel's political quagmire will remain a landmark of Israeli party politics for the coming months.

It would take sometime before the main characters on Israel's political stage decide to take the issue to the voters. If the results of previous general elections are an indicator, then one has to come to the conclusion that Israel remains a divided country unable to stand up to realities. Still, with the recent inflows of immigrants into Israel, the persistence of Palestinians in the occupied territories to rid themselves of occupation, international pressure and increasing isolation, the Israeli society must have gone through tremendous demographic, socio-political and psychological changes, which may tip the balance at the polling station in favour of either trend within the Hebrew state.

The fact of the matter, for the Arabs, is this: Neither of the two major political parties in Israel can deliver peace in the area for the simple fact that neither party is willing to take the risk of negotiating the fate of future Israel. The coalition government had served as a good scapegoat to deflect peace overtures, serious proposals for negotiations and all sorts of external and internal political pressures.

A general election, which neither party is fully prepared for, may lead back to a static coalition between Likud and Labour, thus eroding both parties' credibility with their respective voters, or it may unexpectedly bring to power new players, just as Mr Menachem Begin rose to power in the 1977 elections ousting Labour after three decades of monopoly of Israeli politics, such as a splinter of the Likud representing Sharon, Modai and Levy.

The political stalemate inside Israel is unlikely to end during the coming few weeks. But the simple bare fact is that Baker's proposals will have to be shelved collecting dust just as numerous previous schemes.

Is this good for the Arabs? Well, for one, while some Arabs are ready to make peace with Israel, the latter is not, regardless of the framework. Also with all Arab political pressure tools failing to get us anywhere, the Intifada remains as the most effective alternative. It has to cease being an auxiliary and solitary form of resistance to injustice. It must become a pan-Arab priority, not only in words, but also in deeds. Israel's dilemma is a direct product of Palestinian challenge to subjugation. This is a fact which all Israelis have learned to accept. Let's keep reminding them, and the world, of this fact.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Get serious

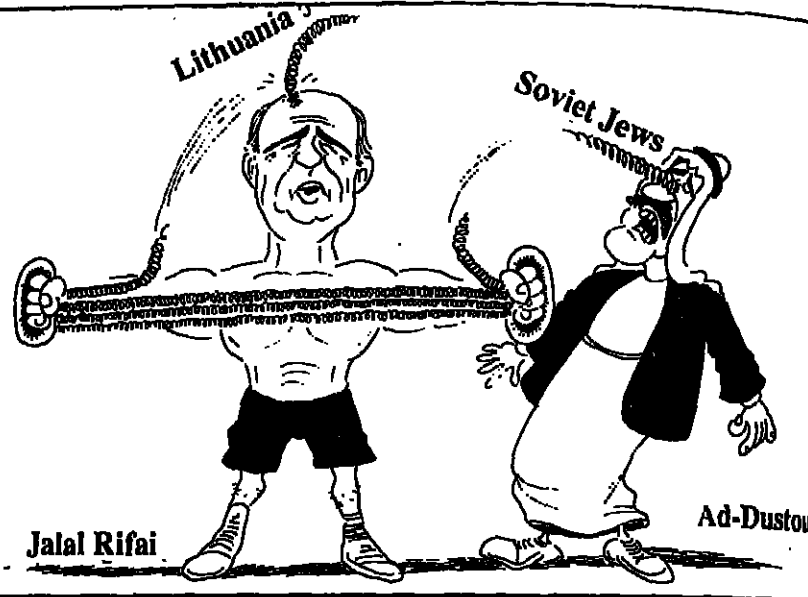
To the Editor,

I read the local press and listen to television and radio stations, but still I am not informed as a citizen of the future of this country's economic situation. When is the press going to start dealing with these issues seriously and call the spade a spade?

Mariam Abu Rish,  
Amman.

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## Postscript

by Osama El-Sherif

### Private sector, Public interest

THE NEWLY-established tourism consortium is definitely good news to those who for long have been calling for the proper activation of this very important industry as part of the Jordanian economy. We have invested enormous amounts of capital into the building of hotels, renovation of historical sites, marketing the country in far-away countries, and in training and employing a good number of Jordanians currently involved in this industry.

The most encouraging news about the consortium is the fact that the private sector has been given a prominent role in running its affairs. Pooling private and public sector efforts in this particular industry should yield positive results. Officials and members of the private sector should watch this experiment with interest because, I believe, it is a step in the right direction and should in the coming years become the norm. Inviting the private sector to take a leading role in Jordan's economic restructuring is probably the most essential ingredient for economic recovery. But I leave this point to specialists and experts to debate.

What concerns me is the fact that tourism in Jordan can at last be taken seriously as a source of foreign currency income and as an industry capable of employing hundreds if not thousands of Jordanians. I have listened to a number of professionals involved in the tourism industry and they put a convincing case. With the location, potential, history and wealth in natural and archaeological sites, Jordan can offer itself as an important station for millions of tourists, who do not hesitate to visit neighbouring countries such as Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land and the Greek Isles.

We cannot afford to bury our heads in the sand and pretend that we can do without such an industry. In these hard economic times, tourism, despite meagre resources, is doing more than its best to bring badly-needed foreign money into the country. Why not exploit this industry to the full?

But while tourism should be given priority support, one must also address im-

portant issues such as preserving of historical sites, protecting natural sites of attraction from being over exploited and damaged and incorporating infrastructural expansion into comprehensive national planning. The Star's cover for this week dealt with the Petra issue, which is currently being debated by a group of Petra lovers, the Petra Trust Fund, and the Ministry of Tourism which would like to allow the private sector to build new hotels close to the ancient city to accommodate thousands of tourists who come to Jordan specifically to visit it. Such debate is healthy since the Fund has no legal jurisdiction over Petra. The efforts of the Ministry to mediate a solution between the business side which wants to expand and bring more people to visit Petra and Jordan's Greens, if one could call them, are bearing fruit it seems.

This sector of Jordan's economy is helping itself with minimum bureaucratic meddling. One wishes that a similar operation could take place in other sectors of the Jordanian economy, like industry and trade. But this is not the case according to those involved in both sectors. While there is an increasing awareness of the importance of exports of Jordanian-made goods and the role Jordanian businessmen could play in reviving nascent Jordanian industries, many problems continue to hinder real progress on issues of relations between the private and public sectors, regulations and laws and most of all public perception.

The private sector is still perceived, and sometimes unjustly portrayed by media, as self-centred, and suspicious. Some newspapers go even further to portray certain segments of the private sector as public enemies working to deny the working class and their loaf of bread or honest wages. Such an unjustified perception must change if the private sector is to take its leading role in this country's economic development. Again I will join many others in watching the results of the tourism consortium experiment. I know it makes good sense and I hope it will be repeated in other areas as well.

An independent political, economic and cultural weekly, published every Thursday in Amman in co-operation with Media Services International (Info-Media).  
Editorial & Advertising: Fax & Telephone 648298, P.O. Box 9019, Amman - Jordan.  
Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on Apple Macintosh system using Desk top-publishing software.

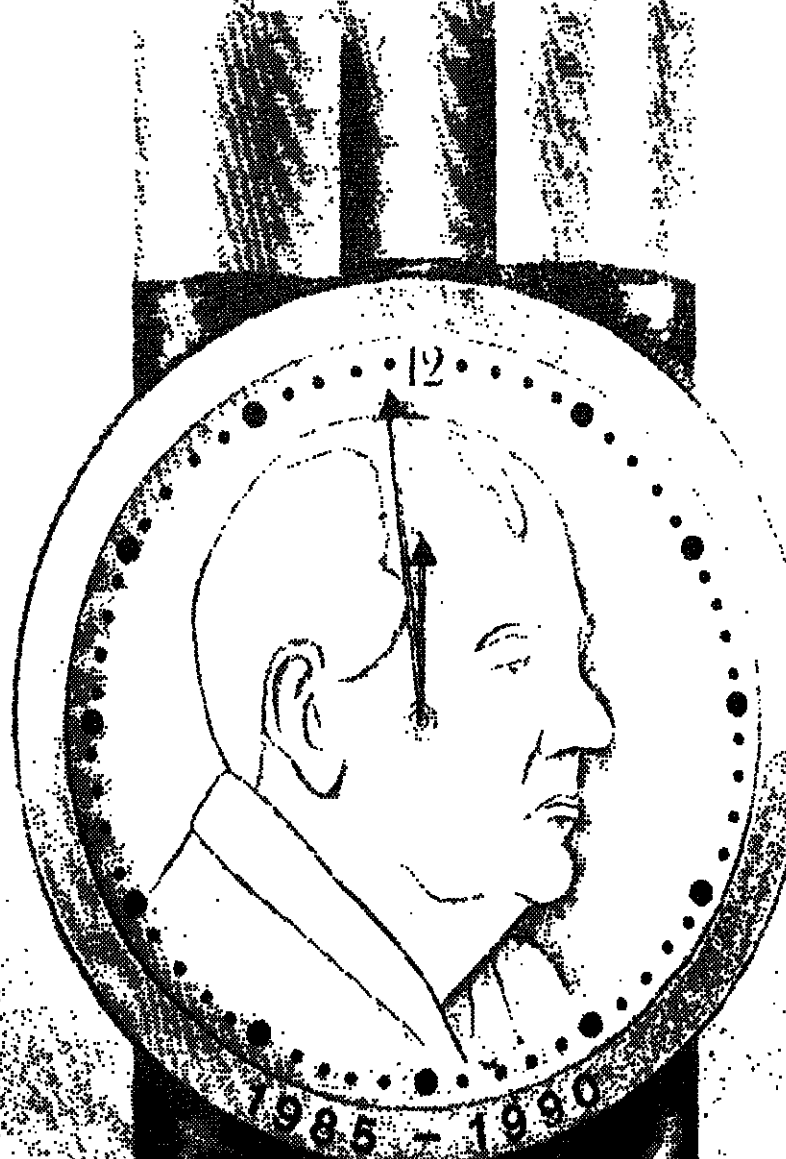
A special section on  
global affairs prepared for  
The Jerusalem Star

March  
1990

# The World Paper

## THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

# High noon and counting



vents in the Soviet Union before Mikhail Gorbachev seemed to drone on like a dirge, Five Year Plan after Five Year Plan, enlivened only by a grain crisis, missile crisis or state funeral. But in the last five tumultuous years, Soviet policy and politics have been truly explosive.

Gorbachev and his cadre of clever young reformers hit the ground running in March 1985 and have attempted, with a combination of style, courage and deft tactics both at home and abroad, to change the world. In just five years, the effects have been felt on all five continents.

But problems loom on every front. Gorbachev is struggling to consolidate power in the presidency and to beat back the conservative critics in the Politburo so his reforms will get a full hearing in the economy. Bloody clashes in the ethnic republics threaten to upset the delicate balance of the Union. Long-existing problems only now allowed to surface may take years to solve.

In this issue, *The World Paper* commemorates Gorbachev's global impact over the last five years in articles from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. In articles from Peru and the Philippines, we examine the indigenous communist movements there, which at one time threatened to overthrow the governments of these countries.



## THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

Sakharov and Gorbachev:  
philosopher and king

Uneasy allies eventually marched in step

BY ALEXANDER PUMPYANSKY  
in Moscow, USSR

A STOOP-SHOULDERED, elderly gentleman stands in line. This is nothing amazing in a society often called "line-land." But in this particular line, he is not queuing for beef or soap. He is waiting to get a chance to speak out. He is Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov.

At the First Soviet People's Deputies Congress late last year, academician Sakharov demanded to speak, following at the rear of the line of deputies rushing to the podium. The chairperson repeatedly did his best not to let this persistent fellow have the microphone. But Sakharov continued to approach the podium. The chairperson at last reluctantly allowed him to speak, thinking he could do no harm as the deputies filed out of the hall.

But the chairperson—Mikhail Gorbachev—was wrong. The academician's message was a strong one. The Congress had not, he said, fulfilled its main task. It had not seized power. It was a democratic forum, yes, but it had not established democratic rule.

Sakharov proposed that the Congress adopt a Decree on Power, which would eliminate Article 6 of the Soviet Constitution declaring the Communist Party as the ruling party, and transfer all plenary powers to the Congress. He also proposed a new system of equal rights, in which all people are given equal status under the law. And he proposed to reduce the army and put the KGB under strict control.

Sakharov warned: "Powerful, dangerous developments are taking place in this country in the conditions of forthcoming economic catastrophe and a tragic state of affairs in inter-ethnic relations. One of these developments is a universal crisis of confidence, a credibility gap between the people and the national leadership. If we still follow the mainstream and lull ourselves with the hope of gradual changes in the distant future, this growing tension might explode our society—with the most tragic consequences."

By now the chairperson had grown nervous. He warned Sakharov that his time was up. Sakharov ignored the warning and continued. Suddenly, the chairperson ordered the microphone switched off. Sakharov continued speaking, but his voice was unheard by people

across the country who were watching the spectacle on television.

Having just presided over the first true democratic forum in over 70 years of Soviet history, this should have been Gorbachev's crowning glory, a triumph and a high point in his five-year career.

Charisma in the Kremlin  
Gorbachev shines as 'New Wave' leader

FIVE YEARS AGO when Mikhail Gorbachev was announced as general secretary of the Communist Party, it was a surprise to many people around the world. His impact, boldness and charisma also came as a surprise in the months and years that followed.

Neither his name nor his style would have been news to the close reader of *The WorldPaper*, however. Three weeks before Gorbachev was anointed and announced, we published a story entitled "Charisma in the Kremlin." The writer, British parliamentarian John Browne, now a

It turned out to be his worst moment. Still, Gorbachev will be seen by history as the man who gave Sakharov the chance to speak out.

Leonid Brezhnev regarded Sakharov as a dangerous dissident and exiled him to Gorky. Gorbachev brought Sakharov back to Moscow—and to the world. He might have thought he was gaining a loyal ally. Gorbachev did get an ally, but hardly an obedient one. Sakharov was a critic. He became more and more fierce in demanding radical change, criticizing perestroika for its lack of resolution.

This was a constant irritant to Gorbachev. In the long run, however, I think he understood that Sakharov was not only personally altruistic but, in the end, right. At the Central Committee meeting this February, Gorbachev made a speech consistent with Sakharov's own words at the First People's Deputies Congress less than a year before—when Sakharov's ideas seemed unbearably radical to the leader.

Was Sakharov ahead of his time, or Gorbachev behind the times? Presumably both statements are true. The philosopher and the king—their positions are different. The philosopher is

absolutely free; neither exile or prison can bar him from thinking and speaking. The ruler is entangled by a thousand ropes. How will society react to his rule? Especially one that—like Soviet society—is deeply confused by ideological dogmas, is accustomed to the party apparatus' omnipotent rule, lacks democratic traditions and is still afraid of true freedom of expression? Not only is the ruler's goal vitally important but, in this case, the method and the means of achieving it.

Under Gorbachev, the world and his country have greatly changed. The Gorbachev era has dealt a deadly blow to the totalitarian system in most all the countries of Eastern Europe.

Did Gorbachev know at the outset of perestroika that the forthcoming developments would become this dramatic, this radical? One doesn't have to be a clairvoyant to understand that, from the very beginning, these

to the "old guard." Now he is trying to create a strong presidency in order to weaken the Party control.

His passion for tactics doesn't just bring him applause, however. His speeches at times contradict each other. These contradictions, though, reflect the development of his thoughts in very quickly changing times. Not everybody understands that in reality he is often addressing his potential enemies more than his allies. It is imperative that he quiet the former, let them into relaxing their vigilance and hypnotize them into believing that the changes are not so radical, that he thinks as they do and speaks their language. To prevent them from hindering his reforms, he raises the salaries for the Party and state apparatus, for army and KGB officers.

But the observer notices his adroit method: raising their salaries while he reduces their numbers—pacifying them so that they may usurp their power.

Though Gorbachev has made tremendous accomplishments over the past five years, he is far from finished. He will at-

member of our International Board, had hosted Gorbachev during a state visit to London and was sufficiently impressed to write about him. His article included some remarkably prescient observations:

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev are highly intelligent, alert and well educated. He is a lawyer with an architectural degree and she has a PhD. His ambition, ability and dedication to communism have earned him rapid promotion. He is a thoroughly professional politician and an excellent speaker. In combination with a shrewd and chic Mrs. Gor-

bachev, they have the ability if—and it is a big if—he is allowed to exercise his charisma, to develop into the Russian equivalent of President John and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

... From the personal contact I had with Gorbachev, there is little doubt in my mind that he shines as one of the very few men with the intellect, ability and potential charisma not only to grasp the fundamental problems besetting the Soviet economy but also to enact measures that will ensure its survival as the basis for a modern superpower."



developments have not frightened him as they have many others. He musters the courage during each crisis to move further.

Is he consistent? He doesn't appear to be. But he is a brilliant tactician. Each of his political moves is unexpected, full of wit. He promoted Eduard Shevardnadze to the post of minister for foreign affairs, an unforeseen step. The decision turned out to be a masterful one. It broke with the tradition of stagnant foreign policy under former Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko—the reputed "Mr. No" of foreign policy. Gorbachev managed to secure all at once the resignations of 100 of the Party's Central Committee members who belonged

territory without the former borders visible for the future. Gorbachev, I believe, will preserve his leadership in the process.

Gorbachev is in the midst of conducting a most radical social revolution. But with all the bitter historical experience of this great country, torn by so many problems, he would prefer to risk the revolution in the most peaceful, reformist and conciliatory way possible. This can explain some of the ambiguity apparent in his speeches and his actions, contradictions which are Gorbachev's strength as well as his weakness.

tempt to dismantle the Party state and build a legal, democratic society. He wants East and West to come together, not just verbally but in fact. The creation of a common-market

## THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

## 'Om' in the Kremlin

BY TARZIE VITTACHI  
in Moscow, USSR

A ll week long they streamed through Moscow Airport: people of every political persuasion. There were spiritual leaders and practitioners, ranging from Indian chiefs, Catholic archbishops, Protestant bishops and deans and Buddhist monks; economists, social activists, and journalists; and observers, all coming to discuss the issue of global survival.

Neither the bitter January cold, which had stopped Napoleon and Hitler's armies, nor the gloomy reports of the media keep them away. They had been promised a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. His appearance was to be the start of the conference organized by the Global Forum of spiritual leaders and parliamentarians.

Hardly had we landed, however, when the bad news hit us. Gorbachev had canceled his date with his 700 foreign visitors. Our Soviet hosts—the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the International Foundation for Environment and Development and the Russian Orthodox Church—were mortified. One of their group, an intimate of the president, told us the reasons for the no-show.

The Central Committee had told Gorbachev that he was spending too much time on foreign affairs and that he should now concentrate on domestic problems, which were mounting. The farmers' leaders were in Moscow that week and needed all his attention. Gorbachev promptly canceled several foreign appointments, among them his meeting with Neil Kinnock, the British Labour Party leader, and the Global Forum conference.

Our hosts interceded with Gorbachev on our behalf. Two days later, in the midst of difficult negotiations on Lithuania, he changed his mind and reinstated his appointment with the Global Forum. Most likely he reasoned that if he capitulated once, his autonomy would be permanently hostage to the Central Committee.

That confident sense of his role as the catalyst of change, rather than as a politician who would hold on to power at any price, is the clue to understanding Gorbachev's Houdini-like adroitness in getting out of seemingly impossible situations—such as getting the army out of Kabul despite the huge stake the generals had in staying on, such as sending troops into Baku to quell the ethnic violence there when he had recently abandoned the old policy of sending in the army to rescue the "fraternal" par-

ties of Eastern Europe, such as opening the doors wide to the prospect of individual ownership of land and alternate means of production.

Face to face with him, one gets the clear impression that Mikhail Gorbachev is a true man, a real *mensch* as the Germans say, not in a macho sense but in a spiritual sense. He has that strange indefinable quality called charisma. A man with charisma is one whose words and actions coincide. He says what he means and he means what he says. Even his critics acknowledge that. The man is ready to walk away from the post he holds the moment he feels it will be compromised by concessions to one

Face to face with him, one gets the clear impression that Mikhail Gorbachev is a true man, a real *mensch* as the Germans say, not in a macho sense but in a spiritual sense.

extreme or the other. He is not being arrogant and he is not being theatrical. He is not hankering after power. His associates as well as his enemies know that what he has accomplished can never be rolled back.

The only issue is whether he will be allowed to see the transformation of the Soviet Union through to its next stage, or whether events will conspire to get in the way and bring the process of change to a halt, resulting in inevitable anarchy.

While in Moscow, I talked to several senior deputies in the parliament. The parliamentary center, they said, is Gorbachev and the 1,400 deputies who stand solidly behind him. The left is men like Boris Yeltsin, 400 of them, who want to go the same way as Gorbachev, only faster. (There is a story in Moscow that Yeltsin actually filched Gorbachev's speech to the first meeting of the Supreme Soviet and delivered it as his own, so that Gorbachev had to ad lib his own.) The right, ironically, is the bloc of 400 Communist Party deputies who have a vested interest in the gray bureaucracy of the Brezhnev era.

This simple analysis made sense to me as I observed preparations being made for the critical Central Committee meeting held in early February. The dire prognostications of the media, whose licking their chops at the prospect of the fall of another colossus, seemed inappropriate and even malevolent to anyone who appreciates the nature of charisma as Gorbachev apparently does. He knows that charisma is not a gift from the gods

but a loan, payable in brave and humane deeds and recallable when the job is done or when it is used to amass power for its own sake. Certainly that is the way he seems to go about his business.

On the last night of the conference, there were—1,000 of us—in the great hall of the Kremlin where Lenin had proclaimed the establishment of the Bolshevik state of Soviet Russia. On the top podium was President Gorbachev, along with his foreign minister, Edouard Shevardnadze; Metropolitan Archbishop Pitirim of Moscow; the Very Rev. James Parks Morton, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York; Sen. Manuel Ullola of Peru; and Akio Matsumura, organizer of the conference.

Below, on the speaker's dais, was a saffron-robed Indian swami with a red tilak mark on his ash-flecked forehead. To start the proceedings, the swami raised his right hand and asked us all to follow his prayer. "Om," he said, and the great chamber rang with the sound of "Oooooom." Gorbachev was saying "Om." Shevardnadze, darting a quick

look at his boss, was saying "Om." The Metropolitan Bishop of Moscow, behind his magnificently brushed beard, was saying "Om." The Very Reverend James Morton, with a beatific look on his face, was saying "Om." Father Theodore Hessburg, once president of Notre Dame University, was saying "Om."

The Buddhists from Japan, Sri Lanka and China were saying "Om." The Grand Mufti of Syria was saying "Om." The only ones who seemed to be "abstaining" were the three American senators present—Al Gore, Claiborne Pell and Timothy Wirth—who were bowing with a sort of respect but being savvy enough not to be caught by a camera whose evidence might be held against them by their fundamentalist constituents back home. That, I suppose, is the difference between a politician and a Daniel come to Judgment, like Gorbachev.

Does that mean that Gorbachev has got religion? I think not. He was, I rather think, always religious, but with a small "r," a humanist atheist who thought that when Marx said that religion was the opiate of the masses he meant that it was the only solace to which the poor could turn in need. Will he lead the Soviets into a multiparty system? Almost certainly. His very character is pluralistic and tolerant.

As we left Moscow the day after that memorable evening at the Kremlin, we heard about the horrors going on in the South. But we wished Mikhail Gorbachev well, because we were sure that whatever action he took it would be sagacious rather than merely strategic. We must respect charisma when we see it. ♦



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Published by World Times, Inc.  
210 World Trade Center  
Boston, MA 02201 USA  
Telephone: (617) 439-5400  
Telex: 681773 Fax: 017-439-5415  
Volume XII, Number 2  
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# Old game, new approach

Amid Soviet reforms, lobbying gets redefined

BY LEONID L. FLORENTIEV  
in Moscow, USSR

Last month, a series of articles appeared in *The WorldPaper* on lobbying as it is practiced in such world power centers as Washington, Brussels and Tokyo. This month, as a further example of Gorbachev's impact on his nation, we offer a somewhat lighter piece on "lobbying" in the Soviet Union—the form it has taken in the past, and how it is evolving as a new and somewhat suspect art form in the era of glasnost.

HOW DOES official political thought in the Soviet Union define lobbying? I reach for the Soviet Encyclopaedic Dictionary (our version of Webster's) and, on page 729, it reads: "a system of offices and agents of monopolies attached to the US legislative bodies, putting pressure upon legislators and civil servants."

I can sympathize with besieged US legislators, but does that definition mean that lobbying is an exclusively American phenomenon?

I take another dictionary issued in 1988 and there I find a somewhat more extensive definition of it, including such details as the adjective "huge" used to describe monopolies and an elucidation of what "pressure" might mean ("up to bribery"). This dictionary also insists that the scene of such unbecoming

Leonid Florentiev is the international editor for *Krokodil*, a Moscow-based satire magazine.

behavior is the United States.

It's all very illuminating, but what about the Soviet Union? Shall we draw the conclusion that lobbying is absolutely alien to our political system?

The influence of our Party apparatus can also be considered as a specific form of lobbying. Before our delegation leaves for Moscow to participate in the Congress, they normally invite us to the regional Party Committee, or to the executive committee of the regional Soviet, saying, "Let's work out a common position on different items." It prevents a deputy from being an autonomous lawmaker depending only on the will of his electors.

There are 11 people's deputies from the Omsk region, and only three of them, including myself, are convinced supporters of democracy... So much for the "common position." If we sit at a table and start discussing political problems, I don't think we will find a single trait in common.

People's Deputy Alexei Kazannak  
Omsk, Siberia

I would rather call a spade a spade: Lobbying certainly is not alien to the Soviet system; what is more, it never has been.

True Soviet parliamentarianism is very young (I do not mean the rubber-stamp parliament designed to unanimously adopt the decisions prepared by the party *apparatchiks* and the ministries); it is actually just coming into being now that the Supreme Soviet has

become a permanently operating body and the Congress of People's Deputies has added 2,250 additional targets for lobbyists. But even in the past, Soviet lobbying was a reality, although it differed greatly from what one might call "classical" lobbying. It operated not in lawmaking organs, but in the Communist Party and government bodies—that is, in the corridors of real power.

Ministries and state committees proved themselves quite adroit at getting money for their costly and often unworthy projects from the State Budget. Worth mentioning are the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservation, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizers, the State Agro-industrial Committee and, last but not least, the Ministry of Defense.

They accomplished this by pulling hidden levers in the Gosplan (the State Planning Committee), in the Ministry of Finance and in the Council of Ministers. Operating covertly, they made use of personal connections at the highest level of Soviet and Party bureaucracy—among them Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries—to ensure their programs were included in the Five Year Plan. The rest was as simple as boiling an egg: the old pre-perestroika Supreme Soviet would rather be damned than doubt the expediency of the outlays.

With omnipotent ministries playing the part of "monopolies" and putting pressure (sound familiar?) on decision-makers to secure their interests, the situation corresponds to even the most orthodox, ideologically rigid definitions of lobbying.

Now, under the new conditions of pluralism (or "glasnost," if you prefer), some Soviet political analysts seem to be mastering new approaches to the old phenomenon. They have started to in-

stall into the public some basic, simple postulates: (1) Lobbying exists wherever there is a parliament. (2) Lobbying is not necessarily a bad thing. (3) We should not fear lobbying in this country. Instead, we must think about making lobbying legal (i.e., formalizing its practice).

Here's a typical example of Soviet lobbying: Representatives of various social groups get in touch with the lawmakers trying to suggest some ideas. I remember the representatives of the Social Ecological Union (and other "green movement" organizations calling me up when we discussed a draft law on ecology. They insisted on our meeting, and when we met they handed over to me their ideas about the draft. I studied their ideas carefully and some of them were later adopted by our parliament.

Lobbying is vicious when it is done for mercenary motives, when it involves bribes or some hidden forms of subordination, or when it is deliberately destructive to public welfare. For instance when a deputy opens the way to a joint venture which is doomed to be inefficient or may be ecologically harmful, and he knows that but acts to suit his own ends.

People's Deputy Sergei Stankevich  
Moscow

According to Eduard Ivanyan of the Institute of the USA and Canada at the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Lobbying will help keep an eye on the corruption which has become so widespread" in the Soviet Union.

Ivanyan also thinks that lobbying is simply a fact of life in the new Soviet parliament. Ministers cannot be people's deputies, but nothing can prevent a minister from asking a deputy who belongs to his ministry to lobby for this ministry. On the other hand, any Party secretary of the regional, city or district committee is a potential Party lobbyist.

The only possible way to make lobbying socially useful, instead of socially harmful, says Ivanyan, is to legalize it. And that would certainly imply official registration of lobbying groups in the Supreme Soviet. He favors the idea of ecological and consumer lobbies in the Soviet parliament, but says that any lobby must be permitted, "as long as it is in the interests of large public groups" and not done "for the narrowly departmental interests of a ministry, a state committee, an enterprise or a city."

Making lobbying a legal activity may prove to be a difficult task, however, in a country where many voters are unwilling to openly recognize even the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet as professional lawmakers. Some complain that in the new Soviet parliament there are too many lawyers and economists at the expense of the workers. Others wonder why MPs should be paid at all. Given that view, it is unlikely that the concept of individuals or companies being paid to influence policymakers will find ready acceptance. Chances are professional lobbyists came knocking at doors, few would open.

# Late start but a fine finish

E. Germany catches up

BY LUDWIG MEHLHORN  
in Berlin, East Germany

THE TRANSFORMATIONS in the German Democratic Republic are an integral part of the change in Eastern Europe. But, when, many years ago, the other nations in the region started their low-key organized resistance against communist despotism and further Sovietization of their cultures, the GDR remained tranquil.

Neither Czechoslovakia's Charter 77, Poland's Solidarity, nor Hungary's liberalization caused any ripples in the GDR. It was too much a model pupil of Moscow, too strongly welded to the iron discipline of the bloc. It was only after 1980, as Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika began a new orientation, that most people here started looking forward to reforms from above, like those in the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev became the embodiment of hope. But all attempts at organizing an opposition were thwarted by the Stasi, or secret police. Lacking an individual with the personal magnetism of the new man in the Kremlin, the party closed itself to all democratization.

Strangely, the slogan, "To learn from the USSR is to learn how to win"—popular in the Brezhnev era—now became an anti-state slogan. In the autumn of 1988, even certain Soviet periodicals and films were banned in the country. The GDR thus became an island, isolated not only from the West but also from her closest ally. It was only a question of time before blind conceit led the country down a blind alley.

Then came the fateful words, "He who comes late will be punished by life," spoken by Gorbachev in Berlin on October 7, 1989, during celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the GDR. Interpreted as a warning to the East German leadership, they in fact became a death sentence passed on East Germany's erroneous policies.

As the East German authorities began losing their power at breakneck speed, Gorbachev ceased to be a reference point. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged in the GDR that the country's problems may be solved only with the concurrence of the Soviet Union. Since the solution to the reunification problem must not jeopardize European security, it is also in the GDR's interest that the Gorbachev reforms succeed.

Ludwig Mehlhorn is a co-founder of the East German civic group, Democracy Now.



## Reform talk...

- **Glasnost goof:** Despite conventional wisdom, *glasnost*, does not mean either "openness, candor or self-criticism." According to most Russian dictionaries, it means "publicity." The best Russian translations of "openness, candor or self-criticism" are *otkrovennost*, *iskrennost* and *samokritika*. Thus, three good reasons why *glasnost* has entered our lexicon.
- **Good English:** Perestroika and *glasnost* appeared for the first time in the Oxford English Dictionary March 30, 1989, officially muscling into the English language.
- **Perestroika perks:** Complimentary flights to Kiev and Leningrad, chauffeured cars to hotels or free Mont Blanc pens to sign business deals offered by Aeroflot for their business-class passengers from New York to Moscow.
- **Glasnost man:** A Russian, usually a journalist, who practiced *glasnost* before it became fashionable.
- **Glasnost game:** A game of Soviet-American peace and diplomacy. Object is to work towards peace and players score by obtaining Peace Chips for their countries.
- **Libyan perestroika:** Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi has referred to his "Green Book," a collection of his various musings on political reform and Allah, as a sort of "Libyan perestroika."
- **Glasnost Café:** A popular café in New York featuring a probable oxymoron, "Russian fast food."
- **Greenhouse glasnost:** Environmental awareness.

## ...and tallies

	1985	1989
Minutes before midnight on the Doomsday Clock of the US magazine, <i>Bulletin of Atomic Scientists</i>	3	6
Gorbachev's percentage approval rating among Muscovites	N/A	66
Gorbachev's approval ratings among residents of Orange County, California	N/A	70
Percentage of members of Supreme Soviet who were in office in 1980	N/A	4
State funerals in previous five-year period	3	0
Public appearances by Soviet leader	112	267
Soviet "Congressmen"	0	2,250
"Congressmen" allegedly abducted, put into a sack and thrown into the Moscow River	0	1
Arrests for production of <i>samogon</i> (home brew)	30,000	414,000
State alcohol production as a percentage of '84 production	86	54
Percentage of people polled in Soviet Union who believe alcoholism can't be beaten	17	58
Registered Alcoholics Anonymous groups in the USSR	0	25
Years the average life expectancy dropped for males from 1965 average	4	2
US high school students learning Russian	7,711	12,768
Soviet citizens seeking a full degree at a US university	0	1
Gross National Product	US\$2 trillion	\$2.3 trillion
Budget deficit	\$59.2 billion	\$55.8 billion
Budget deficit officially reported	+\$6.56 billion	\$55.8 billion
Percentage inflation rate officially reported	0	8
Estimated size of the "shadow" economy	N/A	\$800 billion
Annual amount spent by state subsidizing unprofitable businesses	N/A	\$96 billion
Registered joint ventures with Western firms	0	940
Value of independently owned cooperative goods and services	\$560 million	\$40 billion
Out of the 1,000 consumer items monitored, number that are regularly available for sale	120	100
Times Soviet Union entered the international bond market to borrow money	0	6
Soviet state enterprises that can trade with the West	1	121
MBA students studying in the Soviet Union	0	50
Value of one rouble for foreign tourists	\$1.60	\$0.16
Dollars the average Soviet's monthly pay could buy before leaving for travel	\$320	\$3.20
Jewish emigrés	1,140	71,196
Soviet military budget	N/A	\$128 billion
Military personnel	N/A	3,993,000
Total nuclear missiles destroyed	0	1,269
Notwithstanding military advisers, Russian troops in Afghanistan	115,000	0
Russian Orthodox churches government returned to the church	0	937
Percentage of Soviet citizens who believe there is a God	N/A	10
Subscriptions to Soviet Union's largest publication, <i>Argumenty i Fakty</i>	N/A	31,517,100
Percentage decrease, since 1980, in <i>Pravda</i> 's circulation	N/A	28
Annual Soviet expenditures to jam the US Radio Liberty	\$1 billion	0
US expenditures for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe	\$103 million	\$191 million

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# The system ends with the trunk

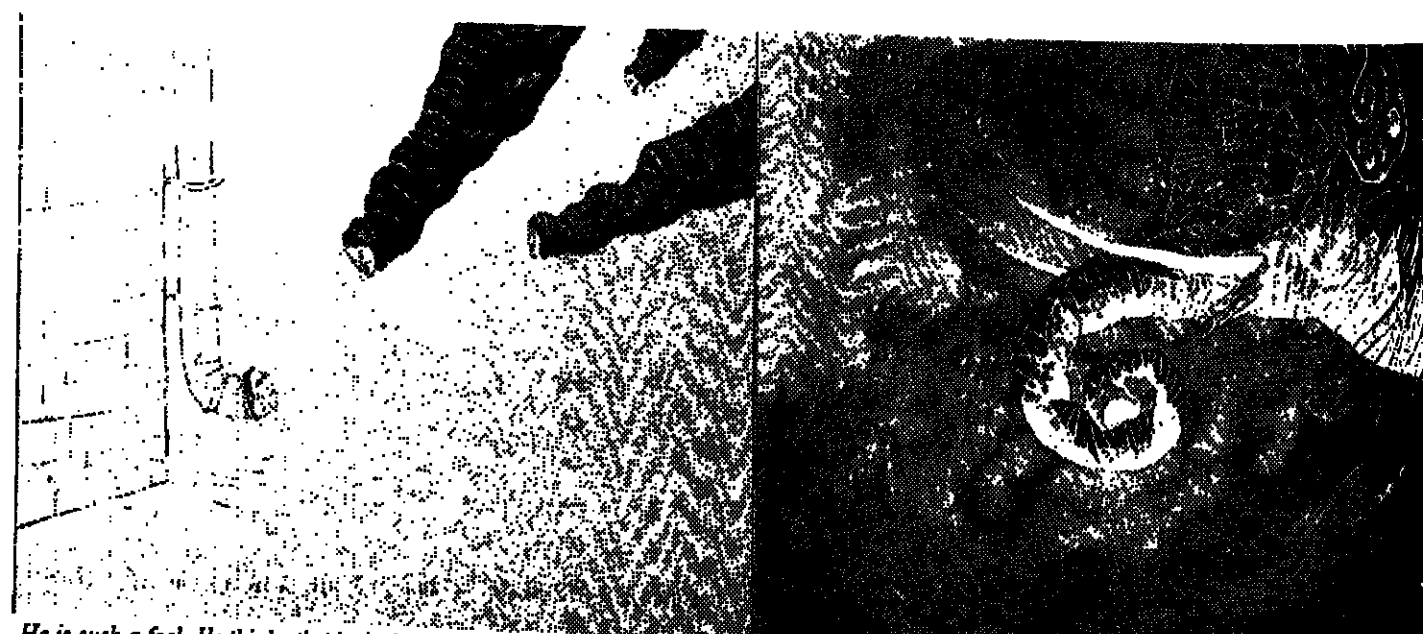


He who lives in the trunk must be cared for and fed well.



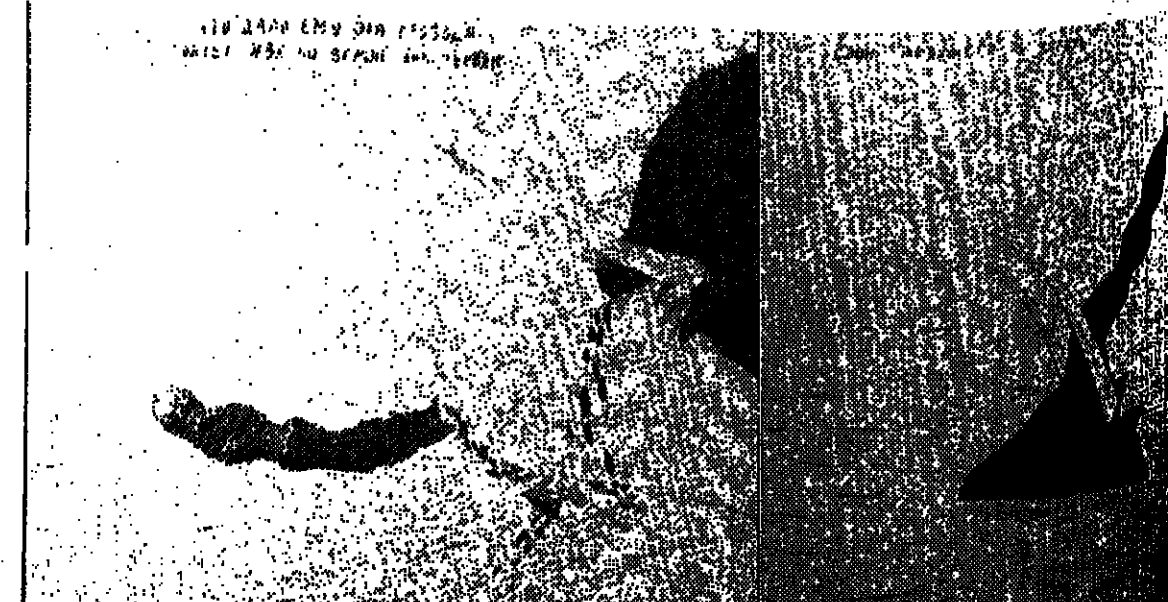
He who lives in the trunk takes care of his elephant by licking his hide.

Those who live in the trunks were asked on alarm, and they fled in their gas masks.



He is such a fool. He thinks that he is the man in the trunk, but only until the first rain.

This is the way those who live in the trunk sleep. They roll themselves up, close their eyes and sob silently in the dark.

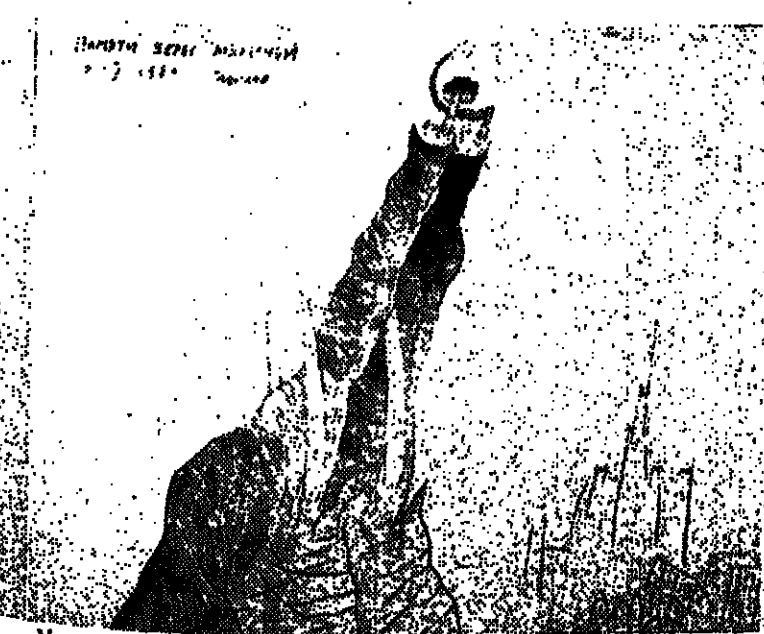


What has freedom given him? He crawls on the ground like a worm.

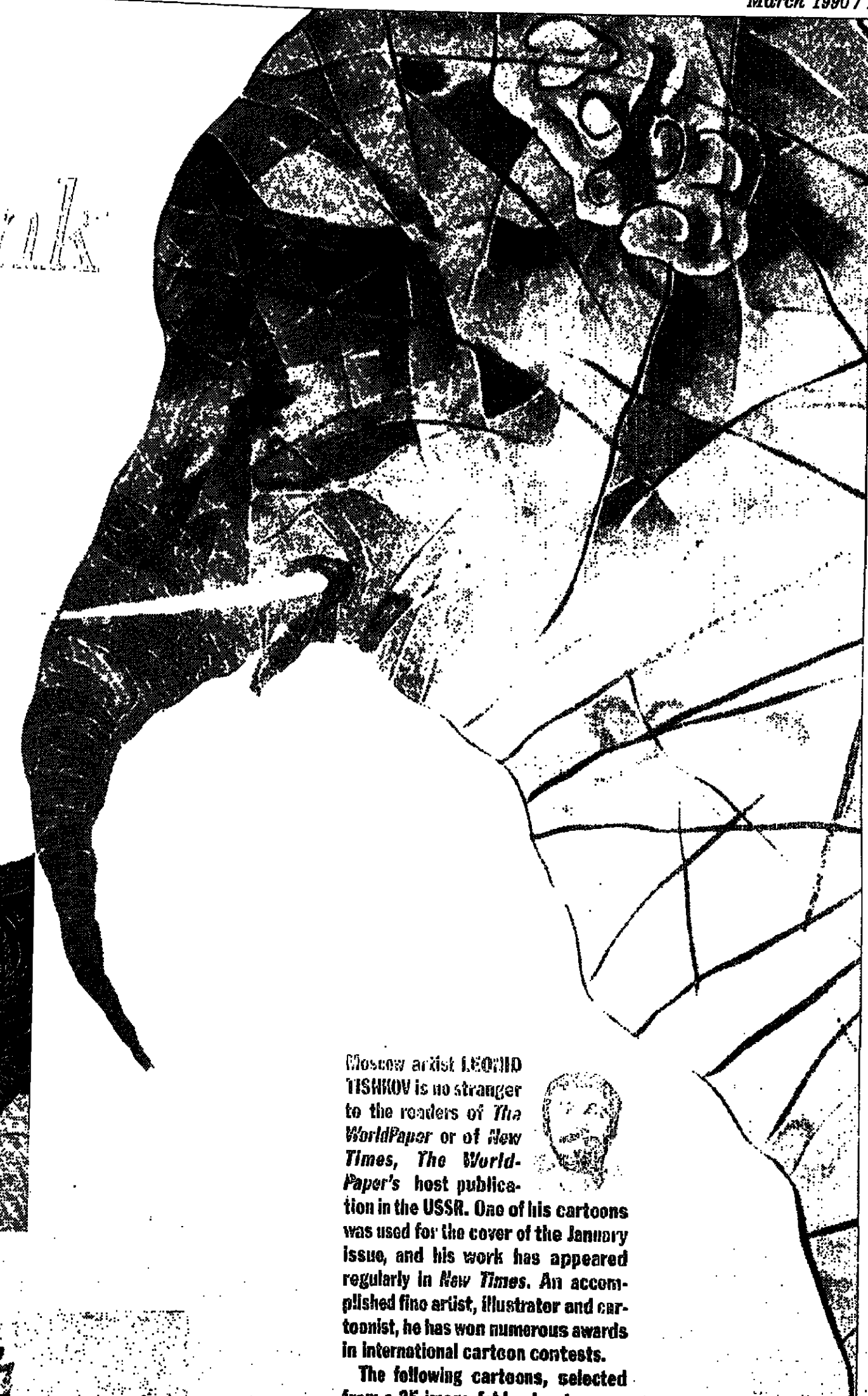
The elephant, belonging to the man in the swamp wafers.



After the trunk will lie on the ground while others



No matter how ridiculous it looks, those who live in the trunk must stand like this for the rest of their lives!



Moscow artist **LEONID TISHKOV** is no stranger to the readers of *The WorldPaper* or of *New Times*, *The WorldPaper's* host publication in the USSR. One of his cartoons was used for the cover of the January issue, and his work has appeared regularly in *New Times*. An accomplished fine artist, illustrator and cartoonist, he has won numerous awards in international cartoon contests.

The following cartoons, selected from a 25-image fable about a man who lives in an elephant's trunk, illustrate some of the love-hate feelings many Soviets have had toward the Communist Party and how these feelings and the Party itself are changing in the Gorbachev years.



الحرية



## THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

## Along the road to reform

Former prime minister remembers earlier struggles

By OLDZICH CZERNIK  
in Prague, Czechoslovakia

THE REFORMED socialism of Mikhail Gorbachev is correctly gauged by judging its repair of the damage done by Stalin to Central and Eastern Europe. But Stalinism affected each country differently. Before the Second World War, Czechoslovakia ranked among the

top 10 industrialized countries in the world, boasting deep-rooted democratic traditions. Its development was linked most closely with European civilization.

To understand the present changes in Czechoslovakia it is necessary to look back to the late 1950s and early '60s, when a communist-imposed economic system was beginning to erode a once-strong Czechoslovakian economy. Pro-

ductive potential was meeting with barriers. Production efficiency from raw material to finished product, once the mainstay of the Czechoslovakian economy, was beginning to decline.

Though reform-minded economists ran right into the dogmas of socialist society development upheld by the Communist Party leadership, they prevailed for a time over the political resistance. As early as 1956, it was possible to advocate a switch from the inefficient "extensive" economy, with its emphasis on simply building more factories or hiring more workers to solve problems, to a more-efficient "intensive" economy, in which one endeavors to improve and get more out of already-

existing structures or methods of operation. Market forces were recognized as leading to economic development. A plan for transforming the economy to new management and fiscal techniques was ready by the beginning of 1965.

However, it was at this point that a conflict between dogmatic party members—who were becoming aware of the social and political consequences of reform—and progressive members of the party leadership arose. It came to a head in January 1968. The progressive political leadership, in the face of growing political pressure went full bore towards implementing not just economic reforms but social changes as well.

The reformers were still convinced that socialism could be reformed, provided that fundamental alterations in the economy were accompanied by the humane ideals of the early Marxist theoreticians and of those who fought for greater social justice. They were not aware of the power of the political dogmatism that harbored primitive convictions about the need to preserve—by force if necessary—the great empire called "the socialist camp," led by a Soviet Union insisting on "limited sovereignty." This political dogmatism spread through a system of connected vessels, as it were, throughout the neighboring countries of Eastern Europe. Thus, Czechoslovakia lost a golden opportunity for development.

The 30 lost years of our history could be described as "Brezhnev and Czechoslovakia." Gorbachev slashed through the Gordian knot with the single assertion that no one has a monopoly on truth. He made possible a freer and, hence, more rational interpretation of laws governing the world. He has clearly affirmed the right of each country to state sovereignty, the right to choose a social system without outside interference.

Many analysts were amazed by the harmonious and profoundly humane manner in which Czechoslovakia shed the system of totalitarian oppression, by the speed and consistency of democratization pervading all walks of social life. There was a consensus. The current developments are proof of a potentially explosive force remaining from the previous generation of reformists. Democracy and humanism are "genetically coded" in the two nations comprising Czechoslovakia and played a monumental role in the reforms. So clearly in evidence in the younger generation, students in particular, democracy and humanism are traditions that could not be eradicated by totalitarian socialism.

The policies Gorbachev represents helped awaken Czechoslovakia from what appeared to be political stupor. Perestroika and glasnost have stimulated national intellect, liberated all the potential forces and put Czechoslovakia in a position to pursue the place she justly deserves in civilized Europe.

Oldrich Czernik is a former prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

## THE GORBACHEV FACTOR

## Czechs begin New Year with new nationalism

How Gorbachev lost credit for 'velvet revolution'

By BRAD DURHAM  
in Prague, Czechoslovakia

WHEN SOVIET LEADER Mikhail Gorbachev made a much-awaited trip to Czechoslovakia in 1987, a brash crowd chanted throughout a scowling President Gustav Husak's speech, "We want Gorbachev! We want Gorbachev!"

Less than three years later, after witnessing Czechoslovakia usher in a New Year, a New Decade and a New Nationalism in Prague's St. Wenceslaus Square, I can attest that Czechoslovakia has now got its Gorbachev—or at least his reform spirit.

The New Year's celebration was the culmination of a dizzying month of change. People power, Czech-style, flexed its collective muscle in a tense but jubilant week in November, forcing the top communist leadership to resign. Shortly thereafter, a mammoth statue of Stalin on Hradcany hill, paternally glaring over Prague, was blown to bits by a joyous mob purging themselves of years of communist frustration. Like the philosopher-king in Plato's Republic, absurdist playwright Václav Havel was anointed president in late December with the immediate promise of free elections for July, at which time he would humbly give way to a duly elected president. Also in December, the deposed leader from the '68 reforms, Alexander Dubcek, who returned triumphantly to Prague the month before, became president of a Parliament with a now-emasculated Communist Party.

But celebration and assembly are relatively new to the long-suffering Czechs. Earlier in the day of New Year's Eve, I was trying to decide on a meeting place with a friend for that evening. "Where should we meet?" I asked Vera, a native of Prague who has seen scores of depressing New Years pass without much fanfare.

"At the statue of St. Wenceslaus, of course."

"Any particular side?"

"Oh no. I will surely see you." It was clear by early evening, with a crowd already in the tens of thousands, it would be some time before I would see her again. At least 100,000 people gathered in the historic square before dispersing the next morning. Vera later explained, "I never could have guessed it. We Czechs are not used to celebration. We've had nothing to celebrate about, until now."

Celebration was a tame word for the electricity of this New Year's Eve.

Brad Durham is assistant editor for The WorldPaper.

Czechs and Slovaks from the far reaches of the country gathered to cast off, in one glorious evening, over 40 years of Soviet domination with only intermittent glimmers of sovereignty, and, perhaps, the centuries of subjugation by the Hapsburg Dynasty and six years of Nazi terror.

Thronged of people sported the red, white and blue Czech banner on their lapels, a banner unseen three years ago during my last visit, when it was regarded as subversive. They chanted *At zije Havel!* ("Long live Havel!") and sang the Czech national anthem, "Where is my country?" which has become more of a Bob Dylan-like protest song, accompanied by an acoustic guitar, than a pompous national anthem. They wept openly and even violently as they paid homage to a shrine of Czechoslovakian memorabilia at the base of the statue. There were candles, photographs of Czech and Slovak national heroes old and new, a billy club with a red prohibitive circle indicating a non-police brutality zone. There was a black and white photo, yellowing at the edges, of Jan Palach, the student who immolated himself 20 years ago in protest of the crushing of the Prague Spring, and drawings of Nicolae Ceausescu being executed in every conceivable way. Images of Brezhnev were not flattering; Stalin's likeness sported horns and a tail. But still nothing of Gorbachev, the father of the reforms, hailed just over three years ago as a savior of the Slavs.

Slapped on every window of every storefront, apartment and government building, though, was a poster of the new potentate,

the red-haired Havel, a parolee with an impish grin and wearing an open-collared work shirt. In public appearances, Havel clearly looks discomfited in a suit and red power tie, although he seems as much at home talking with US musician Frank Zappa or the Dalai Lama as he is discussing German reunification with East German leader Hans Modrow.

Prague has taken a turn for the hip since the grim, gray days three years ago when it was a subdued city of 2 million people, stiff and suspicious and repressed into submission by the uninspired leadership of Gustav Husak.

With Czechoslovakia's new nationalism, the Gorbachev reforms are no longer the obsession. Gorbachev's efforts in freeing up the countries of Eastern Europe are rarely acknowledged. The Czechs, even now, are still suspicious of perestroika. They have a word, *prestrojeni*—meaning "disguise"—that when pronounced sounds a little like perestroika. When referring to perestroika, they sometimes first say, with a chuckle, *prestrojeni*, then quickly correct themselves.

An engineering student, Jan Vlasimsky, whose knowledge of English derived out of the necessity to read US computer software commands and computer manuals, groped for an oft-used word which describes "these new changes in Czechoslovakia."

"Perestroika?" I said, coming to his aid.

"No, not perestroika," he said with a grimace, a little irritated by the suggestion.

"Glasnost, then."

"No, not glasnost. It is a type of... fabric...not worn now...but worn in the 19th century."

"Silk?" Wrong again.

Czechs regard their "velvet revolution" as an indigenous movement. And maybe there is some truth to this.

With an unwritten social contract to put a Skoda in every garage, the Husak

government succeeded in quelling political dissent beyond what even the most patient observer thought possible. When first Hungary, then Poland, then East Germany went the way of democratic reform in those tumultuous months in the latter half of 1989, there was concern that the otherwise feisty Czech people simply hadn't gotten the word. Would these people, known for such irreverencies as boldly giving communism a "human face" before it became fashionable, be content with doing without political freedom for ample *knedliky* (dumplings) and pastries?

The Czechs are a spirited lot. When the Soviets arrived with troops, artillery and tanks in the 1968 crackdown, wily Czechs turned road signs to point in the opposite direction from Prague, temporarily confusing the obtuse invaders. Though vanquished, the Czechs went ahead with the reformist 14th Party Congress, electing a pro-Dubcek Central Committee and Presidium. But until the explosion of protest in November, this spirit had lain dormant.

Now the return to the reform spirit of 1968 is nearly complete. One New Year's reveler told me that the circle would be full if Husak were to be called onto the Kremlin carpet by Gorbachev to receive a good berating for turning communism into a four-letter word. As leader of Parliament, Dubcek would then sign the papers denoting his Communist successor to a menial post in the Ministry of Forests, much like the one Dubcek was given after his ouster. Not likely, but Czechs should be permitted to dream.

Many Czechs are not happy with simply writing off the past and cuddling up with democracy. They want revenge. Their insistence that Soviet troops get off Czechoslovakian soil immediately is one example. And revenge may be the reason Gorbachev is rarely mentioned these days. "Even though he (Gorbachev) did bring change," says Jan Vlasimsky, "he is still a Communist."

Now that the old has been thrown out and the new escorted in, Czechoslovakia can roll up its sleeves and prepare for the elections in this, its first year of democracy. Much work is yet to be done. There are signs of fatigue in the once indefatigable Oubcansky Forum (Civic Forum)—the main opposition group formed by Havel which was instrumental in the reform movement.

Economic desperation is not far below the surface. At the Civic Forum office, my arms were quickly filled with posters, buttons and stickers of Havel and reform slogans.

"I will take this back to the United States," I said.

"United States?" queried an officious gentleman, motioning me over to his desk with a quick gesture.

"Yes," I said, as I moved closer, thinking he wanted to supply me with words of solidarity to take back to fellow democrats in the US.

Instead, I heard these whispered and familiar words: "Change money?" ♦

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can say it all.

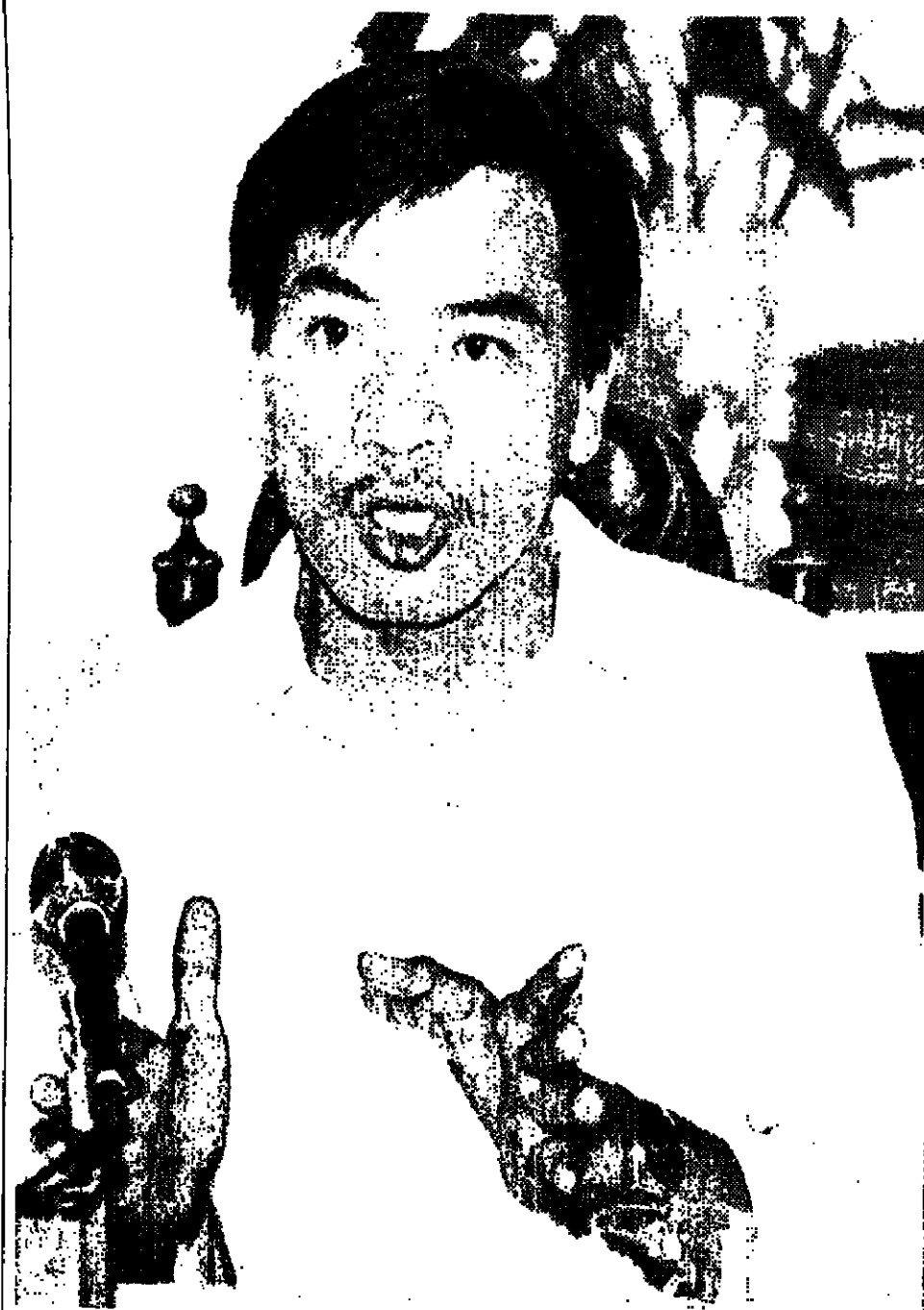
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## Who's minding the fort?

Filipino hardliner talks about communism's future

European communism appears to be in its death throes. But what has become of the "outposts" of communism, the indigenous movements that still look to Marx and Moscow for guidance? The WorldPaper interviewed Satur C. Ocampo, the jailed spokesman of the Philippines' National Democratic Front (NDF)—a broad coalition of insurgent forces and organizations that includes the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP)—about the recent reforms in Eastern Europe and their effects on the communist movement in the Philippines. Ocampo was arrested and jailed in Manila on July 27, 1989 while purportedly pursuing the renewal of peace negotiations with the Aquino government.

What do you think accounts for the decline of communist influence in Europe?

I think the essential cause of the popular upheavals in Eastern Europe was the inability of the ruling workers' parties to sustain their leading role in revolutionizing their societies, particularly the economic and political life of their peoples. Notwithstanding the prevalence of dissenting voices, within and without the parties following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the ruling parties generally had grown smug. Some of them were embroiled in splits and corruption had crept into the leading organs. They drifted farther and farther away from the people—a cardinal sin for Marxists—and consequently failed to properly acknowledge and address the people's demand for better economic conditions, more political

freedom, and larger participation in government.

As a result of this neglect, the people seized the initiative to compel changes in their governments and in the ruling parties themselves. Undoubtedly in this exercise of people power Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika policies in the Soviet Union had wide and deep influence.

How might the reforms affect the future struggling communist movements in the Third World, such as the CPP?

The revolutionary struggle in the Philippines under the banner of the National Democratic Front (NDF) has its own particular characteristics and trajectory, in much the same way as those of El Salvador or Namibia or South Africa have their own. The internal conditions

Ocampo: Socialists can't be smug.

in the country dictate primarily the direction of the struggle, the forms of struggle—both armed and unarmed—employed, and the necessary time it will take to achieve victory. And I can say that in my country the prospects of victory remain bright.

The dramatic changes unfolding in Eastern Europe, as well as changes being made in the USSR and China and in the new emerging socialist-oriented states (e.g., Zimbabwe, Nicaragua) command the deep interest of the Philippine revolutionary movement. While these developments may not have any immediate effect on the movement, they do have significance for the future.

The national-democratic revolution has the sheer advantage of being in a position to derive lessons from the positive and negative experiences of the successful revolutions from 1917 onwards. The lessons will come in handy, particularly after victory in the task of social reconstruction.

Will the reform developments prompt a change in CPP's strategy, particularly with regards to the armed struggle against the Philippine government?

Strategy and tactics are drawn up on the basis of an analysis of the actual conditions in the country in which a revolution is waged.

Notwithstanding the change of government from the fascist dictatorship of Marcos to the "liberal democratic" Aquino regime, the NDF and the CPP as its leading component remain convinced of the validity of their analysis that Philippine society has not undergone any fundamental change. For instance, US imperialist domination and interventionism remains a fundamental problem of the Filipino people; the crying need for democratization of land ownership in the countryside and urban areas is not resolved along with the emancipation of the laboring masses from impoverishment. The worsening economic and political crisis exacerbates the factional strife among the ruling classes on the one hand, and swells the ranks of the revolutionary and progressive forces on the other hand.

What do these developments foretell for the other remaining outposts of communism—Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea, etc.?

Thus far, China, Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba have all declared faithful adherence to socialist principles and the socialist path to development. The ruling parties and governments in these countries, in various ways, are taking steps to forestall the debacle of Eastern Europe being replicated on their home-grounds. A pivotal area of concern is to consolidate the party ranks and reinforce its links and working relations with the people. Another is how to deal with the problem of developing democratic institutions while safeguarding socialist gains from "capitalist subversion" and the resurgence of regressive ideas and

practices of the past. There are elements within and outside the ruling parties who push for reforms akin to those in Eastern Europe.

I see intense debate in the years ahead between the adherents of established socialist principles and the advocates of certain free enterprise "reform measures."

Before you were arrested in July, 1989, did the signs of waning influence in the communist regimes in Eastern Europe provoke any discussion within the NDF? Did it have any effect, for instance, on the movement's solicitation of international support?

While emphasizing self-reliance as a key determinant of its advance, the movement expresses readiness to receive external support and to extend help to other revolutionary movements in the spirit of international solidarity against imperialism and all forms of oppression. During the Marcos dictatorship up till the Aquino regime, the NDF has received political and other forms of support from solidarity movements and support groups based in capitalist countries and has informal relations with revolutionary movements in the Third World. I am not aware of any significant material support from the socialist countries. As things stand, the Eastern European states are much too concerned with their internal problems and could not be counted on for support for the meantime.

In the immediate future, the Soviet Union and the Eastern European states are likely to reduce their level of assistance to Third World states. The latter will therefore have to rely on themselves much more but they will be looking at the Soviet Union and Eastern European experiences for useful lessons in their development.

What are the basic differences between the nature of the communist movements in Eastern Europe and the Third World that may have an effect on the latter's struggle?

The East Europeans are comparatively more steeped in liberal or bourgeois democratic concepts than their counterparts in the Third World. That is why the pressure for political liberalization is much more widespread in Europe. On the other hand, the socialist and socialist-oriented states in Asia, Africa and Central America emerged as a result of revolutionary struggles against the repressive native and colonial regimes, at the cost of much blood and sweat. By their revolutionary leadership, the ruling parties deserved to lead the new governments set up after victory. Most of them, however, had to devote so much resources and time to defending their revolutionary gains against efforts of deposed feudal, bourgeois and imperialist interests to destabilize or overthrow them. For some time, these states had to seek the aid of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries who are in a position to help. But generally, self-reliance is the order of the day in the Third World.

## Bowed but not broken

Peru's left limps on

By AUGUSTO ALVAREZ-RODRICH  
in Lima, Peru

ON THE EVE of the Peruvian presidential elections, the left—which has traditionally been viewed as a leader among its South American counterparts—is discovering it doesn't attract as many voters as it used to.

The best example of the left's waning support is found in one of its presidential candidates, Alfonso Barrantes, who in 1983, with 37 percent of the vote, was elected the first Marxist mayor of a Latin American capital. Today the polls predict that he and the other leftist candidate for president, Luis Alva-Castro, will together barely claim 20 percent of the vote in the April elections.

For the first time in Peru's recent history, anti-state-interventionist policies, such as those proposed by conservative novelist-turned-presidential-candidate Mario Vargas Llosa, are winning significant support. Current polls show Vargas Llosa with 47 percent of the vote—enough to make it seem likely that he will be Peru's next president.

Does this mean Marxism is dead in Peru? The weakening of support for the left does coincide chronologically with recent events in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and a logical conclusion is that the two phenomena are linked. Talk of the reforms has certainly heated up political debates in Peru. But the decline of the leftist parties is more likely a result of local factors.

The most obvious among these is the failure of socialist, left-of-center President Alan Garcia's interventionist economic policies, which in 1989 produced a 12 percent decline in GDP (gross domestic product) and a reduction of real wages to less than one-half of what they were in 1988, and which will produce an inflation rate of 1 million percent by the end of his term.

The eclipse of the left is also due in large part to its connection, in the public's view, to the violent political tactics of Sendero Luminoso—Shining Path. Proclaiming themselves Peru's Maoist political party, Sendero Luminoso emerged in the late 1970s as a subversive organization that has since resorted to terrorism in their quest for a "new republic."

Though it is still relatively small, Sendero Luminoso's numbers are growing and its Pol Pot-style armed struggle has gained it fame as the most blood-



thirsty rebel organization in the world. The war the group has waged on the government has claimed close to 17,000 lives and through its disruptive activities caused economic losses equivalent to the entire Peruvian debt, which is estimated at US\$20 billion.

For Sendero Luminoso, the reforms carried out in the Soviet Union have had no weight on its doctrine. Its members called Leonid Brezhnev a revisionist-

who was wrongly departing from Marxism—which is why they used to place bombs at the Soviet embassy in Lima. That alone gives one a good idea of what they think of Gorbachev.

The existence of Sendero Luminoso and the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe have divided the left into two major factions: those like Barrantes who, though he would not admit this, no longer identify themselves as Marxists

## Havana, here we come

Miami Cubans are counting on a domino effect

IN A RECENT radio advertisement, a Florida moving company offered discount shipping rates to Cuban emigrés making plans to relocate to Havana.

The ad, aired by Miami's Radio Super "La Cubanísima," is just one indicator of the mood of anticipation and expectation that is sweeping through Miami's Cuban population: a group that has grown to half a million since Cuba's Fidel Castro took power 31 years ago, triggering a mass exodus. Cuban expatriates constitute one of the largest exile movements in the southern United States. Now, in homes, in neighborhood gathering places and on street corners, talk of the island 90 miles south has become the "domino effect."

Last month, Florida's governor Bob Martinez established a commission to study the possibility of a "new republic" in Cuba. The commission's goals are to attract Cuban emigrés to the United States, to encourage the U.S. trade embargo of Cuba, and to promote the idea of a "new republic" in Cuba.

Augusto Alvarez-Rodrich is editor of the Peruvian magazines *Debate*, *Peru*, *Económico* and *Semana Económica*.

of the Cuban-American Foundation and Mr. Barona is president of Junta Patriótica Cubana, an umbrella group for organizations dealing with Cubans in exile.

The Cuban community has always lived in hope, dreaming of the day they could return to the Motherland and rebuild their homes and their lives. Now that hope has gained new impetus.

Agustín Alles Oberon, news editor at Miami's WCHQ Radio Centro Cadena Nacional, points to several factors that are fueling rekindled dreams:

- The falling of totalitarian communist regimes in Eastern Europe.
- Cuba's increasing economic disenfranchisement from the Soviet Union, due not only to Soviet economic troubles but also to Castro's strong opposition to Gorbachev's policy of perestroika.
- The country's increased isolation after the fall of Manuel Noriega in Panama, which served as a supplier of drugs and as an ally to champion the US trade embargo of Cuba.
- The strengthening economic crisis in Cuba, which has motivated many Cubans to seek refuge in Miami.

These factors, Alles Oberon says, are creating a "domino effect" in Miami, Florida.

Shining Path guerrillas brought low.

but as Social Democrats and who champion Peruvian perestroika; and those who remain loyal to Marxist doctrine and reject the Gorbachev reforms.

In support of Soviet-style changes for Peru, left-wing Senator Enrique Bernales stated that "perestroika has revolutionized communism substantially and has admitted gross errors in the construction of socialism." His faction is also strongly opposed to violence as a method of gaining power.

Among more-devoted Marxists, the attitude toward violence is somewhat ambiguous, but many say they reject Sendero Luminoso tactics. They also maintain that perestroika is irrelevant to Peruvian politics. "Perestroika is a problem of the Soviet Union to correct several defects in its system, a situation with which we are not concerned," says leftist Senator Carlos Malpica.

Despite ideological division and a steady decline in voter support, however, the various leftist factions—Marxists, Leninists, Trotskyists, Maoists and socialists—have stayed unified enough to retain both a strong hold on the labor unions as well as a solid representation in Parliament.

So the answer to the question, "Is Marxism dead?" is no. It is, rather, in a slump. Should Vargas Llosa become president, its future may depend on the success or failure of his policies. □

Handwritten note in the right margin: "The left is not dead, it is just sleeping."



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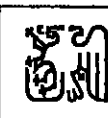
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## Opinion

# Paralysis in the peace process

By Matti Peled

SHAMIR'S PLAN, known as the "Israeli Peace Plan", was promulgated on May 14, 1989. The motive for putting it forward as an official Israeli government plan was the feeling that the new US administration would not accept the continued political paralysis of the peace process imposed by Israel since the conclusion of peace with Egypt. It was therefore necessary to devise a plan that would look like a fresh start but guarantee at the same time that no real progress toward a solution could be achieved. This was done in the Shamir plan.

A close reading of the plan shows that it has nothing in common with the section in the Camp David Accords providing for the establishment of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as an interim phase in a process leading to Palestinian self-determination. The stated goal of the Shamir plan, which has been adopted by the entire Israeli government, is not to solve the Palestinian problem but to achieve peace with Jordan.

Why peace with Jordan would require an election of a local autonomous authority for the occupied territories has not been explained. Certainly Jordan never requested it.

There is another strange point. The Israeli plan states that there would never be a Palestinian state in these territories since such a state already exists - i.e. Jordan - and therefore there is no place for a second one. By stating that the goal is peace with Jordan, the plan does not refer to Jordan as it is recognized internationally or as it defines itself but rather to an imaginary state that does exist.

### Forestalling tactics

It is altogether unclear when the Israeli government adopted the position that Jordan is the Palestinian state. Neither the Likud nor Labour's platform has ever advocated that Jordan be recognised as a Palestinian state. Nor has the government ever adopted a formal resolution to this effect. Some Likud leaders have indeed advanced this idea, notably Ariel Sharon. But there is no record that his idea was ever embraced by any of the two leading parties. It is clear, therefore, that the Jordan-is-Palestine idea was smuggled into the so-called government peace plan only to forestall any expectation that the plan may lead to creation of a Palestinian state.

The safeguards against such an outcome go further. The plan clearly states that no change can be contemplated in the present status of the occupied territories and that no Palestinian candidate running for office under this plan will be allowed to advocate establishment of a Palestinian state. Furthermore, all candidates will be required to undertake not to advocate such a proposal.

This raises another important question: If all candidates are obliged to adhere to one plan only, namely that of autonomy as defined by the Israeli plan, what will the candidates compete about? An election implies competing candidates with different political programmes. And where does this leave the electors? The only choice left for them is to vote for a candidate on the basis of his personal merits. Now, assuming that some Palestinians would be ambitious enough to run in the election just for the sake of exercising authority, what authority will they have once elected and once autonomy is established?

The government plan states that all matters pertaining to security will remain in the hands of the occupation authorities. Security in the occupied territories embraces practically everything, including which vegetables to grow, how water resources are to be distributed, when schools will be opened or closed, etc. The plan additionally states that all mat-

ters relating to Jewish settlements in the occupied territories will remain in the hands of the Israeli authorities. These matters would certainly include traffic regulations, road construction, installing water pipelines and electricity lines, commerce, industry, etc. One would need a very creative imagination to visualize one area of activity left for the elected autonomous authorities. Perhaps garbage disposal would still be considered their domain.

### In search of Palestinian non-entities

A person would have to have a very mean and depraved character to want to run for office under this plan. This is probably what the government is really hoping for: Palestinians in elected positions who would be such non-entities that they could be easily manipulated any way the Israelis wanted.

Here is another aspect of the Shamir plan - that the Israeli government will not deal with independent Palestinians. The formula is that the PLO is unfit to represent the Palestinians because it is an organization whose leadership was not democratically elected. In order to deal with leaders elected in a democratic process, elections in the occupied territories are proposed. Naturally, no Palestinian is prepared to go along with such a preposterous proposition.

Under this plan, Palestinian candidates will have to state their acceptance of the plan's premises and refrain from any act indicating expectation that the autonomy proposed by the plan would be only an intermediate phase leading to eventual independence. No wonder that under these conditions no Palestinian is prepared to come forward and take part in the preparation of what is no less than a colossal fraud aimed at depriving the Palestinian people of their legitimate and natural right to liberty and independence.

### Satan okay, but not the PLO

These machinations of the Israeli government have produced some results for which we should be grateful. Since the question of who would speak for the Palestinians has become so central in the preliminary negotiations conducted between Israel, Egypt and the USA, on the one hand, and the PLO, Egypt and the USA, on the other, some helpful developments have taken place.

First to be mentioned is the clarification given by Prime Minister Shamir that although he would talk even to Satan himself he would not talk to the PLO. The reason he gave was very simple and quite truthful: With the PLO he would have to negotiate the terms of a peace treaty leading to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I cannot guess what he would discuss with Satan, whom he has accepted as a possible interlocutor, but whatever it may be Shamir clearly believes it would be less threatening to Israel than a Palestinian state. And to ensure that the PLO would have absolutely no connection to the proposed negotiation based on his plan, Shamir objects to the participation of any Palestinian whose domicile at the moment is outside the occupied territories; for Shamir, even East Jerusalem lies outside these territories.

Another welcome consequence of the Shamir plan is that in fact the USA and Egypt are openly negotiating with the PLO in order to find a way of allowing the PLO to play a role in the process, though somewhat concealed.

The fact that the PLO is largely recognised internationally as a legitimate participant in the peace process is not hidden from many Israelis, who are less apprehensive than their prime minister about the eventual outcome of such participation. And having reached this point, many Israelis feel that rather than continuing the ostrich-type policy of their government,

which made it a political principle not to show any interest in this important development, they should more seriously explore the possibility of coming to terms with the PLO.

The most celebrated case of such willingness to explore this new avenue is that of Minister Ezer Weizmann. Weizmann long ago reached the conclusion that peace with the Palestinians would lead to the elimination of Arab hostility to Israel. Based on his experience in the process that led to peace with Egypt, Weizmann concluded that indeed the resolution to the Israeli-Arab conflict depends on the parties to the conflict recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people (and let me say in passing that this requirement is directed not only at Israel).

### Shamir's Chauvinist mainstay

Along with the growing conviction among the Israeli public that a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict depends on direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO within an international framework, another trend in Israel is becoming increasingly aggressive. This is the chauvinistic, nationalist and strongly anti-Palestinian sentiment prevalent among the right-wing parties and also to a considerable extent in the Labour Party.

The more extremist among them hold that Israel should not give up control over the occupied territories, but rather annex them officially and bring about a mass emigration of Palestinians in order to empty the country of Palestinian presence. The more temperate elements of this trend would consider various alternatives to these extreme proposals, but the common denominator of them all is an unwillingness to give up the West Bank and Gaza Strip and a denial of the Palestinian people's national right to self-determination.

That the Shamir plan has been a non-starter and is doomed to failure is becoming increasingly recognised. To Shamir and his supporters this does not seem bad news. They never really meant for the plan to be implemented, even partially. I am sure they were frightened when Egypt and the United States agreed to try and revive the peace process on the basis of this plan. Shamir's own party in haste added a number of so-called "rims" to the plan that would render impossible any constructive interpretation. Shamir, as expected, readily embraced these additional obstacles to his plan.

What has kept the Shamir plan afloat up till now is the erroneous assumption of Egypt and the United States that it could serve as a starting point in a process that would then develop its own dynamics. But those who believed this could be the case now see that they did not correctly evaluate the Israeli government's resolve to obstruct any revival of the peace process.

It would have served the real interest of all concerned to reject the Shamir plan the moment it was proposed, and to tell Shamir that he should try again to produce a plan that could work. But as it is, several valuable months have been lost without any chance for progress.

(I&P)

Matti Peled is professor of Arabic Literature at the University of Tel Aviv and a former Knesset member (Progressive List for Peace).

## View Point by Yacoub Jaber

### Aoun's Retreat

MICHEL Aoun, the rebel General who until recently defied not only the legitimate leadership of Lebanon but almost that of the world, is backing off and seems to be seeking reconciliation. His recent statements indicate that he is no longer thirsty for power and is willing to reach agreement with his foes that might even exclude him from being one of the leading figures in Lebanon's entangled political life.

What happened to change the General's views? How has he been brought back to his senses? The futile bloody war which he waged against his arch rival within the Christian community Samir Geagea in East Beirut has resulted in massive killing and destruction but failed to bring Aoun one inch closer to his objectives; namely, To become the overall lord of the Christian enclave and the commander in chief of all Christian forces.

The devastating fighting has alienated a large sector of the Christian community and infuriated the civilised world, even those who at times harboured sympathy for Aoun. The General ended up in isolation at both the domestic and international levels. He could not pursue the war because he already exhausted his military resources and there was nothing more he could do to dismantle Geagea's militia by force.

In his early calculations, Aoun thought that a well-prepared offensive by his regular well-equipped forces could dislodge the Lebanese forces from their positions in the Christian enclave. Eighteen days of fierce fighting achieved very little or almost nothing. It nearly spread havoc and destruction among the civilian population. The war was a complete failure for Aoun and led to increased animosity against him.

Aoun's enemies could not be in a better position to launch a decisive attack on his stronghold at Ba'da Palace. President Elias Al Hrawi considered the attack, probably with Syrian help. Had the war continued the attack might have taken place. President Hrawi might find it difficult to see half of his capital being destroyed and civilians killed and flee in panic without taking action.

Seeing the disastrous result, Aoun's few friends have been appalled. They must have advised him to cease fighting and begin talking. They felt they were equally responsible for the catastrophic fighting which portrayed the

General as a blood-thirsty fascist unmoved by the suffering of the people he claims to represent.

The conciliatory statements made by Aoun open the road for the first time in many years for a genuine dialogue which could end Lebanese dilemma. It is now an opportunity that needs to be seized by all the parties in a serious attempt to put the Taif Agreement - after minor amendments are made-in to effect.

Jaber is in Lebanon



## Insight

By Nabil Al-Sharif

## A promising political picture

THE CONFLICTING opinions that we started hearing in the last few days concerning the formulation of the national charter do not necessarily express a state of confusion or deep-rooted conflicts between the political affiliations, as much as it indicates a willingness by all political trends in the country to remain involved and engaged in this stage of soul-searching and identification of a new national goal.

The latest statement by the Muslim Brotherhood which stressed that adherence to Islam, as the religion of the state, should be the cornerstone of the national charter, was viewed by some communist deputies as a departure on the part of the Brotherhood from earlier statements where there was more emphasis on pluralism and political organisation for all trends.

This new development may seem to some people as a major obstacle confronting the move to formulate the national charter. For how can one reconcile these two "opposing" views? But let's recall that some Muslim Brotherhood leaders have openly called for granting all political trends the right to organise, while some others have only asked all who want to take part in the emerging political organisation to show respect for the faith of the nation.

Also the call of a certain Muslim Brotherhood MP to let the people be the judge on this issue expresses a genuine democratic concern, despite the 'impracticality' of the proposal. So the view on the Muslim Brotherhood front is that of utmost engagement and responsibility.

On the other hand, examining the attitude of the left in general and the communists in particular reveals a similar degree of commitment and responsibility. While the communists may go as far as opposing the drafting of the national charter, they will join the commission entrusted with drafting it if they are called upon to do so.

The emerging political picture in Jordan is quite promising, so let's not be influenced by misleading categorisation of confusion and disunity.

## Oz remembers the slopes of an invaded Lebanon

AMOS OZ is the prophet of contemporary Israel. In every culture or civilisation a man or a woman emerges whose compassion and insights encompasses all of humanity. The Slopes of Lebanon is a collection of articles written between 1982 and 1988 that were published in major Israeli newspapers such as

## Book Review

Davar and Yediot Aharonot. There are three major themes in this book: the impact of the Lebanon invasion on Israeli society, the Holocaust, and what the future holds for Israelis and Palestinians.

In June 1982, the Israeli government led by Menachem Begin decided that the time had come to impose Israel's version of "Peace for Galilee." The purpose of this war ("no war, not even a justifiable war of defence, can be called 'peace'") was to route the PLO from southern Lebanon and "mop up" its remnants on Israel's northern borders, teach a lesson to the Syrians and their Soviet friends, and impose a new order in Lebanon to be headed by Maronite Catholic warlord Bashir Gemayel.

Oz is ruthless in his criticism of Begin's behaviour and the way he handled Israel's Lebanon debacle. Addressing the Israeli prime minister, Oz wrote in an article he published on 21 June,



Sabra & Shatila massacres: The spectre of Israel's guilt continues to haunt the perpetrators

1982: "The purpose of your war is to break the back of the Palestinian people, to install a 'friendly' regime in Lebanon, and to create - at the cost of the lives of the soldiers - conditions to make your dream of a Greater Israel come true... Mr Prime Minister, there can be either a compromise, albeit a painful one, between the two peoples in this land, or else perpetual war. There is no third alternative."

Following the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the two Palestinian camps on the outskirts of Beirut, Oz wrote that the "guilty parties, the murderers, are our proteges, our pets, our allies - the Christian Phalangists." Oz distinguishes

between the guilty and those responsible for the massacre, in this case, the Begin government: "One who invites the Boston stranger to spend two nights in an orphanage cannot claim, when he sees a pile of dead bodies the next morning, that he had asked the man only to wash the ears and necks of the orphans."

The other interesting and gripping section in Oz's book, called "Mary Kafka's Suitcase," was written by the author after viewing Claude Lanzmann's film "Shoah." Dealing with the "silence of the Christian West toward the Holocaust, Oz quotes the powerful words of a Polish peasant who witnessed the tragedy

of the Jews. "They, the Jews, always knew it would come, that this was bound to happen to them someday. And we the peasants, knew it was bound to come. So why they wonder that it finally happened?... It would have been much better if they'd all gone to Palestine and been done with it."

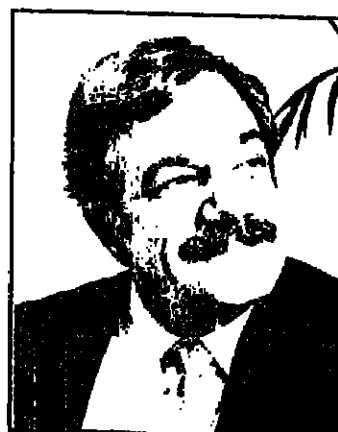
The third theme in Amos Oz's book considers Israel's future and the fate of Judaism and Zionism. Oz is unhappy with all the attempts by some Orthodox and ultra-nationalist Jews to undermine and totally alter the universalist and cosmopolitan character of Judaism. Those Jews are concerned with the dream of the greater "Land of Israel," while Oz is more worried about the survival and well-being of a secure "state of Israel" at peace with itself and its neighbours. Oz is concerned that Israelis are selling their soul to a blood-thirsty and blind Moloch.

"The price of perpetual dependence, in the form of arms given to us, in part, by the generosity of others, the price of the use of power to force the will of some of us upon the rest of the nation, upon the Palestinians, upon the world, may be unacceptably high. We are building our body on the ashes of our soul."

The Slopes of Lebanon is a book to be read by anyone concerned about the blindness of hatred and the limits of love. "Make Peace, Not Love" is Amos Oz's prescription for both Palestinians and Israelis.

## ADC president meets with Soviet envoy on immigration issue

WASHINGTON (Star) - President of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee



Mr Jabara

that the Soviet Union seek meaningful guarantees from Israel that the new immigrants will not be allowed to settle in the occupied territories. While expressing some disappointment over the fact that the Middle East question was only tangentially discussed during last year's Malta summit with the United States, Mr Jabara conveyed his hope that the new US-Soviet relationship will make the achievement of a just and lasting peace between all concerned parties in the region - including the Palestinians - more realisable.

Ambassador Dubinin insisted that Soviet policy in the Middle East has not changed and that the question of emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel had to be viewed in the context of perestroika and with consideration for new laws currently being drafted to allow the free emigration of all Soviet citizens. He added that it is still the position of the Soviet Union that settlements in the Israeli occupied territories are illegal under the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Noting that a draft resolution on the question of the settlements was currently before the United Nations Security Council,

Ambassador Dubinin told Mr Jabara that the only point of contention was whether the settlements were illegal or, as the United States maintains, merely an "obstacle to peace."

In response to Mr Jabara's expressed view that it is Israeli strategy to crush the Intifada on the one hand, and, on the other, fulfil its expansionist policies

through immigration, Ambassador Dubinin offered assurances that the Soviet Union and the United States were in very close contact concerning a number of regional issues, including the Middle East conflict.

ADC is planning to send a delegation to Moscow to meet with Jewish leaders and discuss the issue of emigration to Israel.

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15 MARCH 1990



## Around Town



UNDER HER Majesty Queen Noor's patronage the Iraqi Embassy in Amman celebrated the International Women's Day and the Iraqi Woman Federation's Day Saturday 4 March at the Inter-Continental Hotel. Deputising for Queen Noor was Mrs Mudar Badran. The celebration included a ceramics exhibition by Iraqi artist Manal Al Saudi. It was followed by a cocktail party during which speeches were delivered and local dances performed. The celebration was attended by the wife of Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Mrs Al Weiss, wives of foreign diplomats in Jordan and members of the Iraqi community in the Kingdom.

Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan, the Lioness Club of Jordan will organise a charity bazaar for the benefit of the handicapped. Club's President Mrs Najwa Al Blar said the bazaar, which will be held Friday from 11 am to 7 pm at Al Hussein Sports City, Amman Hall, will feature handicrafts by members of the club, home-made cooking and gifts donated to the club. Also various commercial stores will display their merchandise, which will include silverware, cosmetics, flowers and traditional handicrafts.

"Al Naghm Al Arabi" singers and instrumentalists of the Jordanian Musicians Association will put on a concert of classical Arabic music at the Royal Cultural Centre on 19 and 20 March at 8:00 pm.

The orthodoxy Club will organise the Basketball Arab Clubs Championship between 1 and 9 May, which will be patronised by His Majesty King Hussein. During the last two weeks the club formed assisting

Jordan's first UN voluntary specialist arrived last week. Sudanese agricultural engineer with previous experience of testing and training for Sudan's Ministry

The Amman Baccalaureate School (ABS) is re-running Nader Amran's Arabic-language drama "The Fisherman" at 5:00 pm Thursday 15 March on the occasion of the annual conference of international baccalaureate schools worldwide. The students will act out a story, which warns against the dangers of materialism. The production is directed by Hala Khouri with music by Self Ed-Din Shahdodeh. Simultaneous translation into sign language for the deaf will be available. Entrance is free.

15 MARCH 1990

of Agriculture and for the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he is Mr Abdelmoneim Taha Mustafa. He is to help strengthen farm mechanisation courses at Jordan University's Faculty of Agriculture.

Two executives have joined the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel team: Mr Robert Lillis, executive assistant manager, and Miss Ceri Wyn Hughes, executive housekeeper. Mr Lillis, a graduate from the University of Surrey in England, trained at the Hyatt Carlton Tower in London and then joined the Grand Metropolitan at the London Forum Hotel. He held executive positions in Ramada and the Royal Horseguards Hotel. This is his first assignment in the Middle East. "I feel privileged to have become part of the family of the hotel Jordan Inter-Continental," he says.

Miss Hughes is also British and had studied at the Bangor Technical College. She worked at the Belgravia Sheraton, the Geneva Inter-Continental, the London Inter-Continental and the Kensington Hilton Hotel. Her last job was at the Portman Inter-Continental.

Three representatives of the British Council of Churches (BCC) will be visiting Jordan this week as part of a Middle East tour. They will meet with representatives of the churches in Jordan, government officials and the British ambassador in Amman.

A larger BCC delegation visited the occupied territories last year. The present visit is a follow up to two previous exchanges/visits for further discussions and fostering relationships between British Churches and churches in the area and to have a Jordanian perspective on current issues.

The delegation is comprised of BCC's General Secretary Rev. Dr Philip Morgan, Rev. Gordon Shaw, Area Secretary of the BCC and Rev. Robin Ross, Church of Scotland.

Member of the Lower House of Parliament Dr Ahmad Ouedi left Amman this week to Saudi Arabia to perform the Umra. Dr Abbadi will deliver a number of lectures in various Jordanian cultural clubs when he returns.

## Scrapbook

## Contemplations ...Frustrations

DOWN WITH a vengeance. I have heard the latest, it seems, in adult puerilism. Puerilism is a word I learnt recently and I do choose my words with the utmost care. Bighad, yes. Word-slinger, sometimes. Inaccurate, certainly not. On adult puerilism, I will elaborate: It takes the form of a complex sub-conscious that stubbornly denies the execution of mature thought and progress (my definition). Why am I saying all this? Probably because I miss not having a guiding figure to look up to when I am at a professional/vocational standstill. What happens to people my age, who are neither young nor old, who wish to get ahead, but who find that those already ahead of them have no idea how they got there in the first place.

No, I am being too rampant. My friend, let her profession be a graphic artist, knocks her head against the wall. Will someone teach me some new tricks? She wails. She is not the puerile adult. Those P.A.'s (puerile adults) are those who fail to distinguish between ambition and lust for higher positions. Competition may create envy, but competition is all we have to live on.

Anyway, this imaginary graphics artist friend has ambition, but no-one to learn from. May be that's why people my age are always dreaming of acquiring another degree (anything for some learning). She realises that those above her in position and in age are no longer more qualified than her. The years are on their side, but not the experience. Experience, what experience? The experience of sitting at your desk year after year thumbing the same bits of paper.

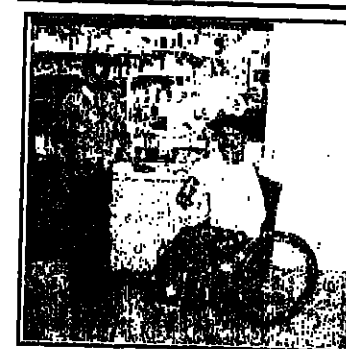
To top it all off, her immediate superiors and her colleagues brand her as being envious. Damn you, I am not going to sit and repeat my life week after week, she says, there has to be another method.

Her superiors tell her that it's always been the way it is. Her colleagues like nothing better than to have settled in nicely with the job, adapted comfortably (they called in a carpenter to shorten the chairs, fixed some posters around their respective corners and had a new coffee-boy hired).

Their idea of adaptability, smarts my ruthless friend, smells of sloth! But it is too late to change the situation. Those P.A.'s are too involved in their cozy corners to detect any enterprise, least of all outside their corners. It's all happening right here, they say, and there's no other way to do it, is their motto.

Well, we are no better than the roof tops of our houses, and from where they see the world, the world is just that: Sunny or rainy, nothing else. The world is a hackneyed image of events and we are the hackneyed people who tirelessly polish this image. Those P.A.'s don't deserve what they have. I wish I were a revolutionary intellectual (or is it intellectual revolutionary?) For one thing, I wouldn't allow the service of such horrible tea.

Haya Hussein



Al Waha Stores Prize Winner: The lottery for prizes has ended at Al Waha Stores, with the grand prize having been won by Ihsan Abasi. Congratulations from everyone at Al Waha Stores.

The American Cultural Center in Amman will host a dialogue with Arab-American author and poet, Gregory Orfalea, on the works of Khalil Gibran on Tuesday 20 March at 6:00 pm.

Jordanian participants are Dr Nabil Sharif, professor of English Literature at the University of Jordan and Cultural Editor of Ad-Dustour Newspaper, and Dr Abdul Rahman-Yaghi, professor of Arabic Language and Literature at the University of Jordan. Experts from Cairo and Doha will also participate in the programme. The discussion will be in Arabic.



## SPANISH SPRING COURSE

The Spanish Cultural Centre will hold a spring course for teaching Spanish.

The course duration is three months. It will start March 21 to June 14, 1990.

Registration for the course starts March 12. Courses for all levels and each includes 3 classes a week.

For more information please call the Spanish Cultural Centre, Jabel Amman, 2nd Circle

Tel. 624048





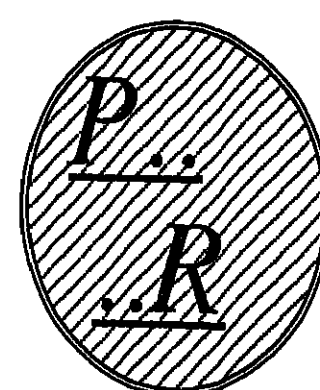
## International fashion show

Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Taghrid, the Arab Women University Graduates Club held an international fashion show evening at the Inter-Continental Hotel Tuesday 6 March. Many of the foreign diplomatic missions in Jordan participated in the fashion show by exhibiting native costumes and performing local dances. An international bazaar also took place that evening.



Jordan Inter-Continental celebrates its 26th birthday

Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel celebrated its 26th anniversary on Wednesday. On this occasion the General Manager of the Hotel and Mrs. Majeed Khalil held a cocktail reception on Wednesday at Al Mukhtar ballroom, which was attended by officials, diplomats, members of the press, businessmen and friends of the hotel in Jordan. Jordan Inter-Continental had recently completed a renovation project of its main building in addition to the Royal Suite, five Presidential Suites and most of its restaurants.



What's on at the Marriott next week

Saturday 17 March: St Patrick's Day celebration at Al Rababa. Irish food, green attire, good luck!!!  
Wednesday 21 March: Mother's Day special buffet lunch in Al Mansaf, Dinner in Al Walima and delicious Mother's Day

desserts in the Pastry Shop.  
Wednesdays: Steak special in the newly reopened Al Walima Restaurant.  
Thursdays: Mexican Night in Al Mansaf restaurant. Everyone's favourite Mexican dishes from chile con carne to burritos and fajitas, etc.  
Saturdays: Chinese Night in Al Mansaf.  
Sundays: The best of Italy: the Marriott's special Italian buffet with fresh homemade pasta.  
Fresh Express: Every weekday at lunchtime, Al Mansaf Restaurant features a special lunch buffet for the executive on the go. Lunch will be prepared a la minute, so you don't have to wait, and lunch hasn't been waiting for you!  
Al Mansaf: noon 3:30 pm, every week day.



## Recipe

Marinated duck breast with orange salad and pink pepper

As prepared by executive chef Wolfgang of the Amman Marriott Hotel.

**Ingredients:**  
Duck breast 1/2 each  
Lettuce 2 grms  
Raspberry vinaigrette:  
- Wine vinegar 1 Tbsp  
- Raspberries 15 Grms  
- Hazelnut oil 1 Tbsp  
- Salt to taste  
- Pepper to taste  
Orange fillets of 1/2 orange  
Orange zests of 1/4 orange

## Marination:

Breast per 1 kg  
Salt (nitrate salt) 15 grms  
Juniper berries 5 grms  
Pepper 1 Tbsp  
Orange 2 each  
Gin 4 cl  
Water 8 cl  
Cognac 4 cl

## Preparation:

Marinate for 24 hours, roast pink, let it get cold and leave in without oil corn oil for at least 24 hours.

## Plate:

Slice duck breast, mix orange juice with lettuce and vinaigrette. Decorate with pink pepper and orange zest. Sprinkle little vinaigrette on top of duck breast.

## Wedlock



- Mariam Bawab to Issa Amari
- Wafa' Abu Samn to Abdul Mahdi Abu Samn
- Subair Rihani to Hani Abu Lail
- Hanan Ktleshat to Jamal Dabbas
- Rohla Zghoul to Ali Zgoul
- Manar Tawalbeh to Ahmad Raqqad

**Congratulations!!**  
Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements..... Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

15 MARCH 1990

## Agenda

### Exhibitions

- Jordanian artist Shafer Jermy will exhibit his paintings at the Alia Art Gallery, Jabal Amman, Thursday 15 March. The exhibition will run until 21 March.
- A painting exhibition by Jordanian artist Ahmad Nawash will take place at the French Cultural Centre on Saturday 17 March.

### Films

- The French Cultural Centre presents the feature film "La Mort en ce Jardin" starring Simone Signoret, Sunday 18 March at 8:00 pm.
- Also at the French Cultural Centre the feature film "Sept Morts sur Ordinance" starring Michel Piccoli and Gerard Depardieu, Wednesday 21 March at 8:00 pm.
- The American Center presents the feature film "It's a Wonderful

Life" starring James Stuart, Thursday 15 March and Sunday 18 March at 7:00 pm.

- The Goethe Institute presents the video film "Tarot" (in German), starring Vera Tschecchowa and Rudiger Vogler, Saturday 17 March at 8:00 pm.
- Also at the Goethe Institute the video film "Die neuen Leiden des jungen Werthers" (English subtitled), Tuesday 20 March at 8:00 pm.
- The British Council presents the video film "Tumbledown" (the drama of a British officer during the Falklands War) Wednesday 21 March at 5:00 pm.

### Festivals

- The 1990 American Film Festival will start Thursday 15 March until Monday 19 March at the Philadelphia Theatre. All showings start at 8:00 pm. Featuring "BIG" (15 March), "The Goonies" (16 March), "All of Me" (17 March), "Buckaroo Banzi" (18 March) and "Ghostbusters" (19 March).

### Trips

- The Friends of Archaeology will organise a trip to Wadi Ja'ad near Rumoumin. The trip features visits to a number of Roman, Byzantine and Mamluke sites. Host Mr Ghazi Saudi of the Department of Antiquities. Friday March 16.

## Book Review:

'The Woman Artist in Lebanon', by Helen Khal, Beirut, Lebanon.

Reviewed by Mary Patrick

IT IS often not fully realised that before it relapsed into internecine warfare, Lebanon provided artistic inspiration to a vast swathe of the Middle East. The country also witnessed emancipation of women at a remarkable pace and scale. Conditions were favourable for the entry of women into most professions. Lebanon's high level of social freedom, with modernisation and ethnic and religious diversity, lent unique flexibility to the democratic life of the country.

This phase in the field of art is recorded by Helen Khal in her book, 'The woman Artist in Lebanon'. Khal, herself a well-known artist and art critic, examines the work of 12 contemporary women artists from Lebanon. Their art is placed in the context of social conditions which may have determined their choice of career, and the personal conflicts they experience due to their need to create as artists, while feeling the pressures and expectations demanded of them by tradition as women.

The artists are Blanche Loheac-Ammoun, Saloua Raouda Choucair, Nadia Saikali, Julia

Seraphim, Yvette Achkar, Hampar Tzoumian, Eiel Adnan, Mouazzez Rawdch, Seta Manoukian, Jumana Hussein, Huguet Caland, Dorothy Kazemi, and Helen Khal herself.

The book was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation. It was not possible, the editorial states, to update the material due to the continued conflict in Lebanon and the increased displacement of so many people and the women artists.

However, a section has been added which mentions other

contemporary women artists, on whom material is being compiled for a book to be published in the near future. Much time has elapsed since Helen Khal initiated research on her work, and there is an obvious need for an update.

"The woman artist in Lebanon", written and compiled by Helen Khal. £15.00 199pp. Published by The Catholic Press. The Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, Beirut University College, Beirut, Lebanon.



## Philadelphia Lioness Club

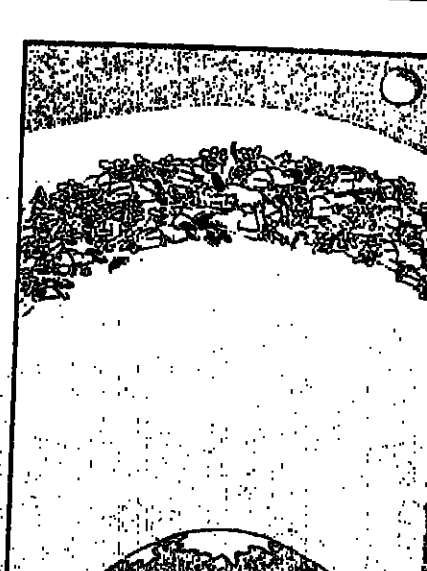
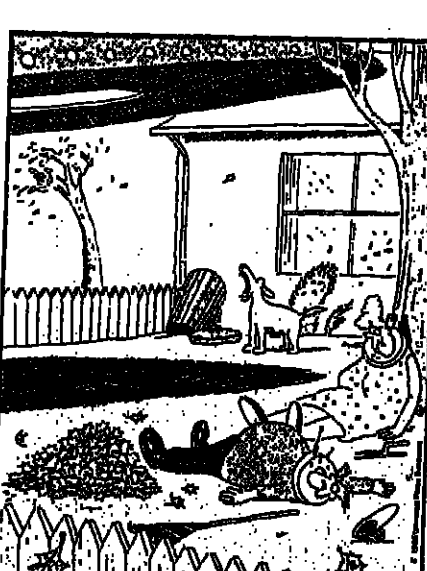
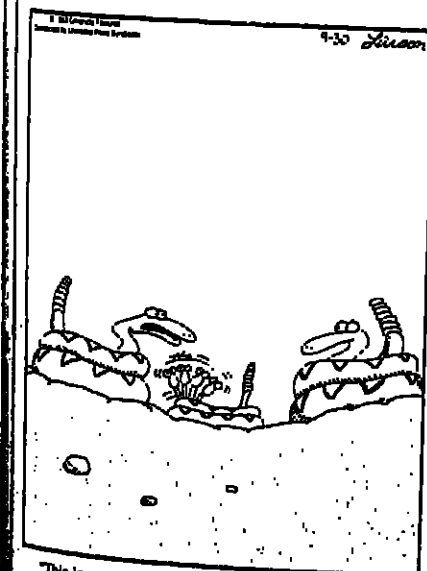
### Public Invitation

Under the Patronage of Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali

Philadelphia Lioness Club cordially invites you to visit its Charity Bazaar which will be held on the occasion of Mother's Day. The Bazaar will take place Friday, 16 March, 1990 at 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. at Al-Hussein Sports City. Proceeds will go to the benefits of the handicapped. We hope you will find the time to attend with your family and enjoy your day.

## The Far Side

By GARY LARSON



They say our party's total chaos! No one knows when it's time to stand, what to... Oh, thank God! Here comes a border collie!

Hours later, when they finally come to, Hal and Ruby groggily returned to their yard work - unknowingly wearing the radio collars and ear tags of alien biologists.

The ozone layer, shielding the rest of the solar system from the Earth's harmful effects.

"So, Billy! Beams your father and I can never leave without you getting yourself into some kind of trouble!"



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### Programmes of Jordan Television from 17 to 23 March

#### ENGLISH PROGRAMME

##### Saturday

8:30 - Didi's Comedy Show: Didi goes on a winter holiday... where lots of fun awaits him.  
9:00 - Encounter: Local programme.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Feature Film, The Far Country. Starring James Stewart and Ruth Roman.

##### Sunday

8:30 - Who's the Boss, "A Fishy Tale": Tony decides to nubile by the saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed" to the letter.  
9:10 Documentary, Red Dynasty - "The legacy". Mac's legacy has proved to be hard to handle.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - In the Heat of the Day, part 2: The continuation of the story of espionage and game of wits from the Second World War.

##### Monday

8:30 - Egypt Nest - Barbara warns her sister Carol against a cop who's after her.  
9:10 - Tale of Two Cities.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Midnight Caller: A murder: a stolen painting and a gang make the right ingredients for this episode on the Night Caller.

##### Tuesday

8:30 - Mr Belvedere.  
9:10 - Goya, episode 4.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Hunter, "The Legion" - Part one: A gang manages to steal a large sum of money... will they get away with it?

##### Wednesday

8:30 - Laura and Disorder, new Comedy: Laura returns home to England after spending 10 years in California. At the airport someone switches her handbag with his and pleasant surprises follow.



The Who's The Boss family, Sunday at 8:30.

9:10 - Documentary, Path of the Rain God: Eight months of rain in the Maya Mountains in Central America is the heart of the water cycle.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Guts and Glory: The story of Lt. Oliver North.

##### Thursday

8:30 - A Different World.  
9:10 - Basketball.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Movie of the Week, A Time to Love and a Time to Die: The film took over two long hours to drive home the message that war is hell regardless of what side you happen to be fighting for.

##### Friday

8:30 - Coach - The coach prepares to receive his daughter who decided to return after a long absence.

9:10 - Thirtysomething, "Courtney Nancy" Episode 16. Elliot challenges Matt to an unspoken competition for Nancy's love.  
10:00 - News in English.  
10:20 - Fremantle Conspiracy, episode 3: The plight of the Irish people continues to salvage their cause. O'Reilly, free at last, works with the Irish community in the New World for the release of his friends in Australia's prisons.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Spanish Embassy in Amman has two vacancies: one at the Residence and the other at the Chancery with the following characteristics:

First vacancy: Caretaker and cleaner.  
Second vacancy: Gardener and cleaner.  
Salary: Assigned by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Working hours: Six days up to 48 hours weekly.

Requirements:  
1. Former experience for the work required.  
2. Knowledge of English and Arabic. Merit: Knowledge of Spanish.

Petitions should be addressed to the Spanish Embassy, P. O. Box 454, in writing, within three weeks from this date.

For further information please call telephone number: 855689.

### Roger Ebert: On Movies

#### Roger Ebert's video alert

Each week Roger Ebert will provide mini-reviews of current videocassette releases - including some holdovers from the previous week. For the next few weeks, some reviews will be provided for movies already on videocassette that have been nominated for this year's Academy Awards (26 March) with the category.

**FIELD OF DREAMS** (PG, 107 m., 1989) stars Kevin Costner as an Iowa farmer who hears a voice one day telling him to build a baseball diamond in his cornfield. He does, and Shoeless Joe Jackson, the victim of the 1919 Black Sox scandal, materialises out of the corn to hit a few fly balls. The movie weaves a fantasy so enchanting and innocent, this could be one of those Frank Capra-James Stewart masterpieces from the 1930s. With sharply observed supporting work by Amy Madigan as the farmer's loyal wife, and James Earl Jones and Burt Lancaster as a couple of guys with some unfinished baseball business. Why did Costner make another baseball movie right after "Bull Durham"? Probably because he couldn't resist this script. Nominated for Best Picture, Best Adapted Screenplay and Best Score. Rating: Four stars.

**DO THE RIGHT THING** (R, 120 m., 1989) comes closer to reflecting the current state of race relations in America than any other movie of our time. Written and directed by Spike Lee, it follows the residents of one small Brooklyn neighbourhood through a long, hot summer day that ends in violence. There is a confrontation in the film between the local residents and the Italian-Americans who run the corner pizzeria, but the movie is surprisingly evenhanded in portraying all of the characters, black and white, and an open-minded person of either race is likely to come out of the movie with an understanding of everyone's motives - and sadness that in 1989 we have come no further than this in learning to love one another. Nominated for Best Original Screenplay; Danny Aiello nominated for Best Supporting Actor. Rating: Four stars.

**WHEN HARRY MET SALLY...** (R, 95 m., 1989) is a warm-hearted comedy about two people who fight happiness for 11 years, until it finally wears them down. Billy Crystal and Meg Ryan star as a couple who meet as recent college graduates and keep on meeting through other relationships and career changes until, finally, almost reluctantly, they fall in love. The film was directed by Rob Reiner and written by Nora Ephron with a rare combination of wit and warmth; we like the characters, but they keep us guessing with their complexities. Nominated for Best Original Screenplay. Rating: Three and a half stars.

**LETHAL WEAPON 2** (R, 111 m., 1989) is a superior sequel with most of the same qualities as the original. Mel Gibson and Danny Glover star as two cops in an odd couple - Gibson the wild-eyed eccentric, Glover the solid family man. The movie outdoes itself with effective villains - diplomats in a smuggling scheme - and Joe Pesci is brilliant in a supporting role as a fast-talking chipmunk of an accountant who the cops are supposed to protect. Nominated for Best Sound Effects Editing. Rating: Three and a half stars.

**THE ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHHAUSEN** (PG, 126 m., 1989) is a \$45 million special effects extravaganza that nevertheless succeeds in preserving some of the irreverence and wit of the Monty Python veterans who made it. Co-written and directed by Terry Gilliam, it tells the story of the 18th-century traveler who told impossible tall tales about his adventures, and the special effects wonderfully create such locations as the inside of a whale, the bottom of a volcano and the surface of the moon. Slow to get started and sometimes confusing, but generally entertaining and sometimes inspired. Nominated for Art direction, Costume Design, Best Makeup and Best Visual Effects. Rating: Three stars.

**INDIANA JONES AND THE LAST CRUSADE** (PG-13, 125 m., 1989) opens with a young Indiana Jones (Harrison Ford) stealing a glimpse of the fabled Holy Grail - the cup that gives eternal youth. Then we flash forward to the World War II era, where Indy's father (Sean Connery), the world's greatest mail expert, is kidnapped by villains. The chase leads to the sewers of Venice, to a zeppelin above Germany, and into the deserts and caves of the Holy Land. Not as fresh and new as the first Indiana Jones picture - but how could it be? Yet Spielberg's skill makes it great fun. Nominated for Best Original Score, Best Sound, Best Sound Effects Editing and Best Visual Effects. Rating: Three and a half stars.

**CHANCES ARE** (PG, 108 m., 1989) stars Cybill Shepherd as a woman who loses her husband in a traffic accident in the early 1960s, raises her daughter alone, and then meets her daughter's college boyfriend only to discover that he contains the reincarnated soul of her husband. Rober Downey Jr. is surprisingly convincing as the reborn husband, Mary Stuart Masterson is the daughter, and Ryan O'Neal is the faithful family friend. The plot is recycled out of all the other mind-swap and reincarnation movies, but the film has warmth and style. Nominated for Best Original Song ("After All"). Rating: Three and a half stars.

**PARENTHOOD** (PG-13, 124 m., 1989) is a comedy that finds most of its humour in truth, in the accurate observation of four generations of parents and children. Steve Martin and Mary Steenburgen star as parents who are determined to provide a normal, happy home for their children, no matter what - and Jason Robards is the father of Martin and three other children (Dianne Wiest, Harley Kozak and Tom Hulce), who all have problems of their own. But all of the children have children, and even Robards still has a mother, and down through the generations the story winds, finding truth in comedy and comedy in truth. Nominated for Best Original Song ("I Love to See You Smile"). Dianne Wiest nominated for Best Supporting Actress. Rating: Four stars.

#### FRENCH PROGRAMME

##### Saturday

5:30 - Le Monde Est a Vous: A variety programme presented by Jacques Martin featuring Gilbert and Patricia Cass.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - Sauvage et Beau: A documentary programme about wild animals.

##### Sunday

6:00 - Tel Pere Tel Film: A drama series.  
6:30 - L'Ecole des Fans: A programme for children. This week's guest is Yves Dutoit.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - Aujourd'hui en France: A cultural magazine.

##### Monday

6:00 - Arsene Lupin: Episode 6.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - Weekly Sport Magazine.

##### Tuesday

6:00 - Des Chiffres et Des Lettres: A game show programme.  
6:30 - L'Appart: A drama series.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - Aujourd'hui en France.

##### Wednesday

5:45 - Sante a la Une. Des Risques de la transfusion, a documentary programme.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - French Varieties.

##### Thursday

6:10 - Tel Pere Tel Film: A drama series.  
6:30 - La Chance Aux Chances: A variety programme.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - Sciences a La Une: A documentary programme.

##### Friday

5:00 - Des Chiffres et Des Lettres.  
5:30 - Kean - A play.  
7:00 - News in French.  
7:15 - French Varieties.

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Cathay Pacific	624363
Egypt Air	630011
Emirates Airlines	662141/678321
Gulf Air	633606/656616
Hungarian Airlines	639295
Iberia	637827/644036
Iraqi Airways	628596/628598
Japan Air Lines	630879
KLM	622175
Korean Airlines	676624/662236
Kuwait Airlines	630144
Lufthansa Arab Airlines	643831/2
Lufthansa	601744
Malaysian Airlines	639575/653446
M.E.A.	631014
Olympic	630125/638433
Philippine Airlines	625981
Polish Airlines	670155
Qatar	625981
Qantas	641430/655447
Royal Jordanian	678321
Sabena Belgian Airlines	675888
Saudia	639333
Scandinavian Airlines	604649
Singapore Airlines	676177
Sudan Airlines	662111
Swire Air (G.S.A.)	642943
Swiss Air	629831
Thai Airways	622147
Trans World Airline	604649
Turkish Airlines	623430
Yemenia Airways	659102
Yugoslav Airlines	604911

Queen Alia Airport (08) 53200.

### Diary

#### Cultural centres

Royal Cultural Centre... 661026/7  
American Centre Library... 641520  
British Council... 636147/8  
French Cultural Centre... 637009  
Goethe Institute... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre... 642403  
Spanish Cultural Centre... 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre... 639777  
Haya Arts Centre... 665195  
Hussein Youth City... 667181/5  
Y.W.C.A... 641793  
Y.W.M.A... 664251  
Amman Mun. Library... 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library... 834555

#### Cinemas

Concord... 677420  
Rainbow... 625155  
Opera... 675573  
Plaza... 674111  
Philadelphia... 634144  
Nijom... 675571

#### Sports Clubs

Al Hussein Sports City... 667181  
Orthodox Club... 810491  
Royal Automobile Club... 815410  
Royal Shooting Club... 736572  
Royal Chess Club... 673173

#### Restaurants

Shakhshir... 668958  
Al-Jabal... 606669  
Kada... 665161/665153  
Al-Labadi... 813554  
National... 639197/8  
Nobo... 816792  
Petra... 605501  
Rabbit Amman... 672424  
Al-Rimal... 639861  
Al-Samer... 671707  
Satellite... 625767/621471  
Star... 604904  
Tiger... 671931  
Trust... 673312  
Al-Waha... 674105  
Abu Degge... 644642/644906  
Amin Jarrar (Avis)... 670498  
Amman... 666327  
Arabian... 641350  
Avis-Jarrar... 08/51000  
Budget... 604230  
Deas... 669970  
Dirani... 666061  
Europcar... 601350/80  
General Services... 674100  
Gulf... 660902

#### Hotels

**Amman**  
Philadelphia... 663100  
Marriott... 660100  
Regency... 660000  
Jerusalem... 665094  
Intercontinental... 641361  
Ambassador... 665186  
Commodors... 665181  
Middle East... 667150  
Grand Palace... 661121  
Tyche... 661114  
International... 841712  
San Rock... 813801  
Alia Gateway... 08/51000  
Amra... 815071  
Plaza... 674111  
**Aqaba**  
Holiday... 2426  
Al-Manar... 4341  
Al-Cazar... 4131  
Coral Beach... 3521  
Aqunarina... 4333  
Aqaba... 2056

### The Star

Editorial & advertising telephone number: 648298

Distribution: Jordan Distribution Agency, telephone: 630191

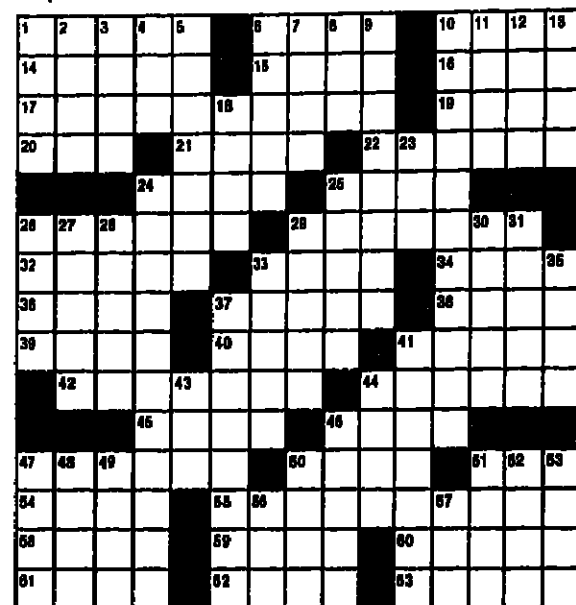
Algeria	213	Marbella 52	94
Argentina	54	Majorca 71	
Buenos Aires 1		Sri Lanka	
Australia	61	Colombo 1	
Adelaide 8		Sudan	249
Brisbane 8		Khartoum 11	
Canberra 62		Sweden	46
Melbourne 3		Stockholm 8	
Perth 9		Syria	963
Sydney 2		Damascus 11	
Austria	43	Taiwan	886
Vienna 222		Taipei 2	
Bahrain	973	Thailand	66
Belgium	32	Bangkok 2	
Antwerp 3		Tunisia	216
Brussels 2		Tunis 1	
Brazil	55	Turkey	90
Rio de Janeiro 21		Ankara 41	
Brasilia 61		Istanbul 1	
Bulgaria	359	UAE	971
Sofia 2		Abu Dhabi 2	
Canada	1	Ajman 6	
Ottawa 613		Al Ain 3	
Chile	56	Dubai 4	
Santiago 2		Fujairah 70	
Cyprus	357	Qiyahi 52	
Nicosia 21		Ras al Khaima 77	
Czechoslovakia	42	Sherjah 6	
Prague 2		Umm Al Quwain 6	
Denmark	45	UK	44
Copenhagen (Inner) 1		London 1	
Copenhagen (Outer) 2		Uruguay	598
Ecuador	593	Montevideo 2	
Lebanon	961	USA	1
Bekut 1		New York 212/718	
Malaysia	60	Washington 202	
Kuala Lumpur 3		USSR	7
Mexico	52	Moscow 095	
Mexico City 5		Venezuela	58
Morocco	212	Caracas 2	
Fez 6		Yugoslavia	38
Rabat 7			
Netherlands	31		



# Crossword Puzzle

## ACROSS

- 1 Hazards
- 6 European
- 10 Hook
- 14 Meat stock
- 15 Subordinate
- 16 Without purpose
- 17 Warm greater
- 19 Apparatus
- 20 Collection
- 21 Food scraps
- 22 Desert
- 24 Balm
- 25 Gravy or steam
- 26 Bargains
- 28 Expensive fungus
- 32 Westlands
- 33 Navy mascot
- 34 Hawkeye state
- 38 Host
- 37 Contest
- 38 Cut
- 39 Complaint
- 40 Nautical word
- 41 Br. guns
- 42 Looked for oil
- 44 Arise
- 45 Ger. turnaround
- 46 Garbed
- 47 Glibberish
- 50 Norse god
- 51 Region of India
- 54 Woodwind
- 55 Horticultural flair
- 58 Fly high
- 59 Snake or goo-goo
- 60 Purplish color
- 61 Barbarians
- 62 Crimson and clear
- 63 Long time

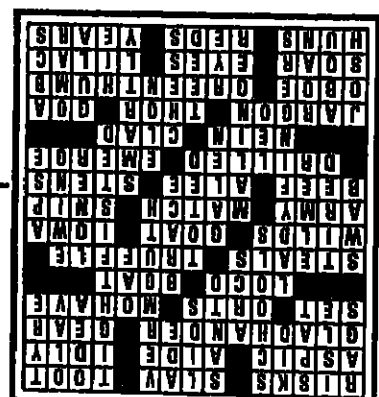


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## DOWN

- 1 Dust cloths
- 2 Bit of land
- 3 Tilt
- 4 Rib
- 5 Trains
- 6 — Domingo
- 7 Caps
- 8 Fruit drink
- 9 Martini
- 10 Ingredient
- 11 Miserly
- 12 Music halls of old Gr.
- 13 Norway's king
- 14 Phoenician port
- 15 Curves
- 16 Dunderhead
- 18 Pastry
- 23 Support
- 24 Map
- 27 All in
- 28 Rico or Fudd
- 29 Carried
- 30 Nonsocial one
- 31 Patrick or J.R.
- 32 Gr. physician
- 35 Church part
- 37 Shirk work
- 41 In a briar way
- 43 Zodiac sign
- 44 NC college
- 46 Mating game?
- 47 Tease
- 48 — Ban
- 49 Horse color
- 50 — off
- 51 Throat
- 52 — Khayyam
- 53 Basics
- 56 Whiskey
- 57 Rush

## Solution



# JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope



**ARIES** (21 March - 19 April): A good day for discussing technical matters. New ideas are sought by higher-ups. Innovative thinking is in great demand. Honesty commands respect. Be candid about what you want from your life. A financial opportunity comes your way. Keep your emotions under control and you will win big! Youthful, creative ideas are the key to solving a business problem. Choose your associates carefully.

**TAURUS** (20 April - 20 May): Exercise greater restraint around food and drink. Take a stock tip with a grain of salt. Romantic partner is willing to go along with a change in lifestyle. Avoid making conflicting statements. Start a campaign to increase profits. Sharing a special event or project with loved one will bring the two of you closer together. Spruce up your wardrobe with a few new items.

**GEMINI** (21 May - 20 June): Make allowances for unsettled conditions at home and turn on the charm. Someone who is slow to anger may be equally slow to forgive. Be careful not to tread on loved one's toes. The rich and famous could touch your life this week. Guests are impressed by your gracious hospitality and good taste. Give some thought to renovating or decorating your home. Keep dental appointments.

**CANCER** (21 June - 22 July): You are commended for your past efforts. Postpone signing papers until you can obtain up-to-date information. A member of the opposite sex's vanity could be a real turn-off. A good book is a source of inspiration. Keep after something you were about to give up on. Luck is on your side! Record financial gains are possible. Approach people receptive to practical ideas.

**LEO** (23 July - 22 Aug.): An uneasy feeling about a pending project should not be dismissed out of hand. A candid conversation between parent and child suggests possible solutions. An affluent friend proves helpful. Play to win in both business and romance! A financial situation remains up in the air, but you see the light at the end of the tunnel. A gentle approach restores domestic harmony.

**VIRGO** (23 Aug. - 22 Sept.): Do not ignore historical facts or you could lose a competition. Your charisma and intellect make you popular when you travel abroad. Family ties are more important than ever. Team up with a co-worker and you will get twice as much work done today. Higher-ups are impressed by the way you perform under pressure. Big dollars are involved. Enjoy your platonic relationships.

**LIBRA** (23 Sept. - 22 Oct.): A phone call or small package brings good news. Ignore someone who tries to fan your anger by repeating negative comments. A positive attitude will help you reach your goals. Romance blossoms! Put your money where your heart lies. Your love for the finer things in life has not diminished. Make every effort to bring a project in on time and under budget. Employer applauds.

**SCORPIO** (23 Oct. - 21 Nov.): Try to understand a difficult co-worker. You could solve a problem that has been plaguing you for weeks! Showing tender loving care will do wonders for your relationship. Make intelligent compromises. A clever choice puts you in charge of your own destiny. Alert shoppers can find some real bargains. Put romance on the back burner while you decide how you really feel about someone.

**SAGITTARIUS** (22 Nov. - 21 Dec.): The price you will pay for something depends on how long you are willing to wait for it. Perseverance will put extra cash in your pocket. A new friendship or romance prospers. Running against the crowd could make you a hero in business. A dazzling performance will eliminate financial worries. A romantic relationship changes for the better. Be more attentive.

**CAPRICORN** (22 Dec. - 19 Jan.): Actively pursue the job or knowledge you want. Self-reliance will increase your earning potential. Try working alone. Self-discipline will help you overcome a weight problem. A smooth approach wins you important points at work. Let others take the chances for now; you listen and learn. Profits rise when you anticipate your customers' needs. Romance reflects your upbeat mood.

**AQUARIUS** (20 Jan. - 18 Feb.): Keep your promises or risk jeopardizing your role as a leader. A hilarious story boosts your spirits. A change in personnel could work to your advantage. Community service proves rewarding. Your wish for a more spacious home could come true if romance continues on its present course. Share your good fortune with your loved ones. A truly wonderful experience lies just ahead!

**PISCES** (19 Feb. - 20 March): A student's top priority is handling homework in on time. Be firm. A business manager could show you how to boost your earnings. Interesting new friends spice up your social life. Self-improvement activities can bring rich rewards. Learn to market your wares. A personal computer means new opportunities for disabled persons. Investigate a special grants programme.

**THIS WEEK'S CHILDREN** are sentimental, considerate and very-minded. As youngsters, they will be anxious to please family members. Wise parents will help these Pisces develop a strong sense of self-esteem. Encouraging an early interest in a special sport or hobby could lead to an exciting career. These children love to daydream. Suggest they put their creative ideas on paper. They will always choose quality over quantity. A few close friendships will mean much more than a crowd of acquaintances.

# COMICS

## calvin and hobbes

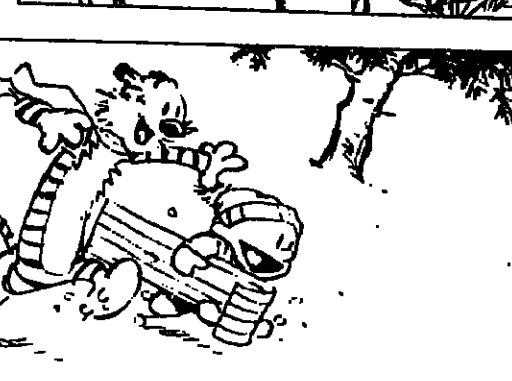
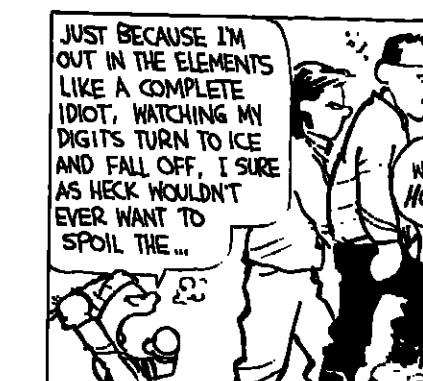
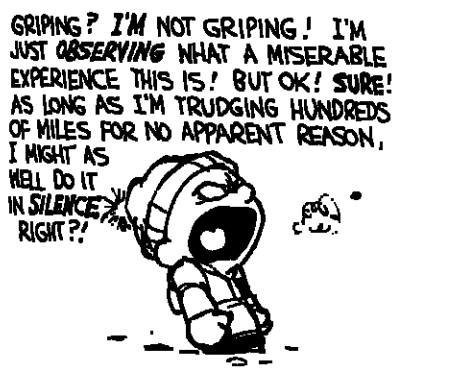
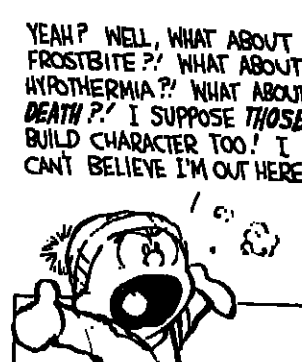
by BILLY WILSON

WHOSE BRILLIANT IDEA WAS IT TO TAKE A HIKE OUT IN THIS BITTER COLD? HOW MUCH LONGER DO WE HAVE TO DO THIS?



I FEEL LIKE I'M IN "DR. ZHIVAGO."

ALL RIGHT, CALVIN. YOU'VE MADE YOUR POINT, I THINK.



# Jordan Bridge

By Ghassan Ghanem

## TIME IS EXCHANGEABLE

HERE IS a hand from the Fourth Asia and Middle East Bridge championship held in Colombo-Sri Lanka on April 1987.

N.S Vul. ♣ Q986  
S Dealer ♥ A 965  
♦ 7  
♠ A832

♠ 105 ♠ 743  
♥ Q7432 ♥ J108  
♦ AQ10 ♦ 9652  
♣ QJ7 ♣ K105

N  
W S  
E

♠ AKJ2  
♥ K  
♦ KJ843  
♣ 964

WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH

Pass 1♥ Pass 1♠  
Pass 4♠ Pass 1♠  
Pass Pass Pass 4♠

North 4♠ is a splinter bid guarantees game values, good spade support and a diamond single or void.  
South, holding no Aces outside the trump

suit to cue bid, retreats to 4♠ ending the auction.

How do you play the hand after the 4♠ lead, try to cover E-W cards and play the hand before going on.

A very good example of an all times outstanding consistent and steady player is Farida El-salitti, she paused to think for about twenty seconds-already a long time on her scale - played the ♠Q from dummy then the ♥7 to her ♠J losing to the ♠Q, she won the spade continuation in hand, ruffed a diamond noting the drop of the ♠10 and went back to her hand via the cautiously preserved ♥K to ruff another diamond dropping the ♠A, back to her hand with a heart ruff, she collected the last trump and enjoyed the established diamonds and her two Aces making eleven tricks.

On the other table, the declarer cashed the ♥K after the same lead and went one light. The declarer sequence was perfect, any deviation from this line may have doomed the hand.

Twenty seconds made a difference of two tricks, ten seconds for each trick, a reasonable exchange at any time even according to Farida's scale.

The hand helped the Jordan National ladies team to win the match against the strong Pakistani team 23-7, our best result in the championship.

